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BENARES DIVISION.



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BENARES DIVISION.

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BENARES DIVISION.

Benares Division.—South-eastern Division of the United Provinces, lying between 23° 52' and 26° 12' N. and 82° 7' and 84° 39' E. The northern portion is traversed by the Ganges and in the east reaches to the Gogra, while the south extends beyond the Kaimur range and the river Son to the East Sātpurās. The headquarters of the Commissioner are at Benares City. Population increased from 1872 to 1891, but fell in the next decade: 1872, 4,395,252; 1881, 5,178,005; 1891, 5,368,480; 1901, 5,069,020. There is reason to believe that the census of 1872 understated the actual population. The decrease between 1891 and 1901 was partly due to an epidemic of fever following disastrous floods in 1894, partly to emigration, and partly to the effects of famine. The total area is 10,431 square miles, and the density of population 486 to the square mile, as compared with 445 for the Provinces as a whole. The Districts north of the Ganges include the most thickly populated area in the United Provinces. In 1901 Hindus formed more than 91 per cent. of the total population, and Musalmāns not quite 9 per cent. There were 2,949 Christians and 1,984 Sikhs, while the followers of no other religion numbered as many as 1,000. The Division contains five Districts, as shown below:—

		Area in square miles.	Population, 1901.	Revenue and cesses for 1903-04, in thousands of rupees.
Benares	...	1,008	882,084	10,45,
Mirzāpur	...	5,238	1,082,430	9,93,
Jaunpur	...	1,551	1,202,920	14,60,
Ghāzīpur	...	1,389	913,818	12,10,
Balliā	...	1,245	987,768	8,43,
Total	...	<u>10,431</u>	<u>5,069,020</u>	<u>55,51,</u>

This is the only considerable area in the United Provinces the revenue of which is permanently settled. The Balliā District lies entirely in the Doāb or space between the Ganges and Gogra which form its northern and southern boundaries and meet at its eastern extremity. The Jaunpur District is situated in the same Doāb, but does not reach either of the rivers. Ghāzīpur, Benares, and Mirzāpur lie across the Ganges; but

while the two first Districts are situated entirely in the alluvial plain, Mirzāpur stretches many miles south to the Vindhya and East Sātpurā. There are 13,654 villages and only 38 towns, and the Division is remarkable for the number of small hamlets in almost every village in contrast to the closely-packed central village sites of the western Districts in the United Provinces. The largest towns are: BENARES (209,331, with cantonments), MIRZAPUR (79,862), JAUNPUR (42,771), and GHAZIPUR (39,429). There are few places of commercial importance, the chief being Benares, Mirzāpur, Ghāzīpur, Jaunpur, SHABGANJ and AINRAUR. Benares is one of the holiest centres of Hinduism, especially to the worshipper of Siva; and some interesting Buddhist remains have survived at SARNATH near it. Jaunpur was the seat of a powerful kingdom during the 15th century and contains fine specimens of the Muhammadan buildings of that period.

Bound-
aries,
configura-
tion, and
river
system.

Benares District (*Banāres*).—District in the Division of the same name, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 8'$ and $25^{\circ} 35'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 40'$ and $83^{\circ} 33'$ E., with an area of 1,008 square miles. Benares is bounded by the Jaunpur and Ghāzīpur Districts on the north; by the Shāhābād District of Bengal on the east; by Mirzāpur on the south; and by Jaunpur and Mirzāpur on the west. The District is part of the alluvial valley deposited by the river Ganges, and forms an irregular parallelogram, divided by the sacred stream. On each bank of the river is found a high ridge of coarse gravelly soil mixed with *lankar* or nodular limestone, and scored by ravines. East of the Ganges the surface dips rapidly, and a large portion of this tract is under water in the rains, and is generally marshy. On the opposite bank the level is more uniformly maintained.

The Ganges first touches the District on the southern boundary, and after crossing it in a series of bold curves, with a general direction from south-west to north-east, leaves the northern border, at the point where it receives the Gumtī, which forms the northern boundary for about 22 miles. Two small streams, the Barnā and Nānd, drain the area on the left bank of the Ganges. The Karamnāsā skirts the south-eastern border; it is a heavy stream after rain, and is subject to sudden floods, but is almost dry during the hot months. The District contains

many small marshy lakes or *jhils*, some of which attain a length of several miles in the rains, but most of them are almost dry in the summer.

The flora of the District presents no peculiarities. The Botany. mango and bamboo are largely planted, and fine groves are numerous. Fruit is also largely grown, and Benares is famous for its mangoes and guavas. There is very little jungle.

Benares lies entirely in the Gaugetic alluvium, and *kankar* Geology. is the only stone found. Saline efflorescences called *reh* are not uncommon, especially in the Chandauli *tahsil*.

Owing to the absence of uncultivated land the wild animals Fauna. found here are not important. A few antelope are seen north-east of the Ganges and along the Karamnāsā. Wild-fowl congregate in numbers on the rivers and lakes. Fish are caught largely in the Ganges.

The climate, except in the cold season, is moist and relaxing Climate and resembles that of Bengal. Even in the winter months the cold weather is much less marked than in the Districts further west. In summer, though the heat is great, the west winds blow intermittently; but in the rains a fairly constant east wind prevails. The mean monthly temperature ranges from about 60° in January to 92° in May and June.

The average rainfall over the whole District is nearly Rainfall. 40 inches, varying from about 38 in the west to 41 in the east. Fluctuations from year to year are occasionally considerable, but are not so violent as in Districts further west. In 1876 the fall was only 26 inches, while in 1894 nearly 64 inches were received.

Before the Muhammadan invasion BENARES CITY was History. at times the capital of a kingdom; but the records of the early period are vague and unreliable. Tradition relates that aboriginal races, such as the Bhars and Koiris, subsequently held the District till the Muslims were well established in India; but in the 12th century they certainly owed allegiance to the Rājā of Kanauj. Benares fell into the hands of Muhammad Ghorī after the defeat of Jai Chand, and a governor was appointed to dispense justice and repress idolatry. In the 15th century the District formed part of the separate kingdom of Jaunpur till its fall; and in the struggles of the next century between

Mughal and Pathān it suffered much. Under Akbar it was included in the *Sūbah* of Allahābād, and the District enjoyed a period of peace until the 18th century, when it shared in the struggles which attended the fall of Mughal power. About 1722 the greater part of the present Benares Division was included in the territory governed by Saādat Khān, the first Nawāb of Oudh, who sub-let it to Mīr Rustam Ali. The latter was expelled in 1738, and the grant was transferred to his agent, Mansī Rām, an ancestor of the present Mahārājā, who had already acquired a fort in the Jaunpur District.

Mansā Rām died in 1739; but his son, Balwant Singh, in whose name the grant had been made and who had received the title of Rājā, successfully followed up his father's policy. Through a long course of years he endeavoured to make himself practically independent of the Nawāb, his lord-paramount, by building or seizing a line of fortresses on a strong strategical base south of the Ganges. Step by step he acquired new strips of territory, and strengthened each acquisition by fresh military works.

In 1763 the Rājā joined the emperor, Shāh Alam, and the Nawāb, Shujā-ud-daula, in their invasion of Bengal. After the disastrous battle of Buxar, however, he went over to the English camp and prudently sought the protection of the conquerors. By an agreement of 1764, Balwant Singh's estates were transferred from Oudh to the English; but the transfer was disapproved by the Court of Directors, and in 1765 the Benares territory was restored to Oudh, the Nawāb consenting to guarantee the Rājā in the quiet enjoyment of his possessions. Balwant Singh died in 1770, and the Nawāb endeavoured to use the opportunity thus afforded him of dispossessing his powerful vassal. The English, however, compelled him to recognise the succession of Chet Singh, an illegitimate son of the late Rājā. Five years later, the Nawāb ceded the sovereignty of the Benares estate to the British, who confirmed Chet Singh in his holding by *sanad*, dated April 15, 1776.

In 1778 a tribute of 5 lakhs was levied upon Chet Singh for the maintenance of a battalion of *sipāhīs*; similar demands were made in 1779 and 1780. In the later year, our power in India being then threatened with a simultaneous attack on the

part of Haidar Ali, the Nizām, and the Marāthās, the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, called upon the Rājā to furnish a cavalry contingent of 1,500 men. The Rājā returned evasive answers, but did not send a single trooper. For this conduct the Governor-General determined to inflict upon him a fine of 50 lakhs. In August, 1781, Hastings arrived at Benares, and finding Chet Singh still insubordinate, gave orders that he should be arrested in his own house. A riot occurred, the little body of British troops was attacked and easily overcome, the Rājā fled to one of his strongholds, and a general rising took place in the city. Hastings, shut up with his slender retinue in Benares, found himself in a most critical position, from which he only extricated himself by flight to Chunār. The Rājā remained in open rebellion till the end of September, when the British troops dispersed his followers. The Governor-General then returned to Benares, deposed Chet Singh, and recognised his nephew, Mahip Nārāyan, as Rājā. Chet Singh retired to Gwalior, where he died in 1810. The criminal administration of the whole estate and the civil administration of the city were taken from the Rājā and assumed by the English. For the later history of the family, see BENARES ESTATE. When Wazīr Ali, Nawāb of Oudh, was deposed by the British in 1798, he received orders to live at Benares. In January 1799, he attacked Mr. Cherry, the Governor-General's agent, and murdered him with two other officers. The Magistrate, whom he proceeded to assail, defended himself in his house till the cavalry arrived from Bitābar and rescued him. Wazīr Ali escaped at the time, but was subsequently given up and confined for life in Calcutta.*

From this period English rule was never seriously disturbed till the Mutiny of 1857. News of the outbreak at Meerut reached Benares on the 15th of May. The 37th Native Infantry at once became disorderly, and it was determined to disarm them on the 1st of June. They replied to the order with a volley; but when it was returned they shortly dispersed. The Sikhs and the Irregular Cavalry joined the mutineers. The civil officers, however, held the mint and the treasury, and the rebellion went no further. Parties of Europeans passing up from

* *Vizier Ali Khan, or the Massacre of Benares, 1844*; reprinted at Benares 1881.

Calcutta to the north-west sufficed to keep the city quiet, though in the District some disturbances took place. Early in June the Rājputs of Jaunpur marched to attack Benares, but on the 17th they were cut to pieces by an English force. Next day the erection of the fort at Rājghāt was commenced on a site which commands the whole city, and no breach of the peace afterwards occurred.

Archæo-
logy.

Ancient remains are found in many places, the oldest being the group of Buddhist ruins at SARNATH. The famous temples of BENARES CITY are not conspicuous for architectural beauty or for antiquity ; and the finest, together with the magnificent line of stone bathing *ghāts* along the Gauges, date principally from the 18th century.

The
people.

The District contains 4 towns and 1,972 villages. Its population increased between 1872 and 1891, and then decreased owing to a series of bad seasons : 1872, 794,039 ; 1881, 892,684 ; 1891, 921,943 ; 1901, 882,084. It is probable that the census of 1872 under-stated the population. There are 3 *tahsils*, BENARES, GANGAPUR, and CHANDAULI, each named from the place at its headquarters. BENARES CITY is the administrative capital of the District, and RAMNAGAR, the residence of the Mahārāja, is the only other town of importance. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Benares ...	464	2	980	557,541	1,202	— 4.1	41,757
Gangāpur ...	118	...	280	86,703	735	— 3.7	2,893
Chandauli ...	426	2	703	237,840	558	— 5.8	8,463
District Total...	1,008	4	1,972	882,084	875	— 4.3	53,115

The density of population is extremely high and is nearly double that of the United Provinces as a whole. Hindus include more than 89 per cent. of the total and Musalmāns more than 10 per cent. The language in common use is Bihārī, which is spoken by 90 per cent. of the total, while Western Hindī

(chiefly Hindustāni) is spoken by 7 per cent. Owing to its religious reputation there are large numbers of persons speaking Bengali, Marāṭhī, and Gujarātī in Benares city.

Brāhmans are the most numerous of the Hindu castes and include 98,000. Chamārs (leather-workers and cultivators; 97,000), Karmīs (agriculturists; 83,000), Ahīrs (agriculturists; 81,000), Rājputs, 53,000, and Koirīs (cultivators; 42,000), are also numerically important. Among the castes found chiefly in the east of the United Provinces are the high caste Bhuinhārs, who claim to be Brāhmans, 18,000, Bhars (an aboriginal tribe; 38,000), Luniās (labourers; 15,000), and Gonds (corresponding to Kahārs elsewhere; 12,000). Among Muhammadans the castes and tribes chiefly represented are the Julāhās (weavers; 28,000), Shaikhhs, 26,000, and Pathāns, 10,000. The principal landholders are Brāhmans and Bhuinhārs, Rājputs, various money-lending castes, and Kāyasths. Agriculture supports 57 per cent. of the total population, and general labour 6 per cent.

There were 669 native Christians in 1901, of whom 380 belonged to the Anglican Communion. The Church Missionary Society commenced work here in 1818, and the London Mission Society two years later. The Baptist and Wesleyan Societies also have branches.

The characteristic features of the portion of the District east of the Ganges are the absence of drainage, and the clay soil in the centre. Rice cultivation is thus more important here than in the tract west of the river, and in ordinary years the spring crops are largely grown without irrigation. In the extreme east the soil turns to *mār*, the black soil of Bundelkhand. West of the Ganges the soil is lighter, and not so liable to waterlogging. The whole District is very closely cultivated. In the cold weather months the spring crops are often liable to attacks of rust.

In the portion of the District outside the BENARES ESTATE the ordinary tenures are found: *samāndāri mahāls* numbering 2,688 and *puttīdāri* 1,972. Some of the *mahāls* are of the variety known as complex, and include portions of a number of separate villages. There are also tenants at fixed rates, who have a transferable as well as a heritable right, and under-proprietors called *mukarrarīdārs*, who hold permanent leases.

The principal statistics of cultivation for 1903-04 are given below, in square miles :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Benares	464	326	159	59
Gangāpur	118	85	45	14
Chandauli	426	332	89	33
Total	1,008	743	293	106

Rice and barley are the chief food crops, covering 162 and 152 square miles, respectively, or 25 and 23 per cent. of the net area cropped. *Gram* (77) and wheat (60) come next in importance; *jowār*, maize, *bājra*, and *sāwān* are also grown. Maize is a favourite crop near the city and near villages. Sugarcane was grown in 21 square miles, hemp in 17, and the District produces opium and oilseeds.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Between 1840 and 1880 the total cultivated area (excluding the Gangāpur *tahsīl*) increased by only about 4 per cent. The principal change in the same period was the replacement of sugar by rice and hemp, and there have been no striking alterations since that time. As a rule few or no advances are made under the Loans Acts, but in 1896-97 Rs. 7,400 were lent.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle of the District are very poor, and when better animals are required they are imported. The ponies bred locally are also inferior, and there is no peculiar breed of sheep and goats.

Irrigation.

In 1903-04 wells supplied 187 square miles and tanks 59. The tanks are chiefly natural depressions or *jhāls*, and are used in October and November for rice cultivation, and later for the spring crops and for sugarcane if the water is not exhausted. Wells can be made in most parts of the District, and are chiefly worked by bullocks. The rivers are hardly used at all for irrigation, as the lowlands in their beds do not require it, and the expense of raising water to a higher level would be prohibitive.

Kankar, or calcareous limestone, is the only mineral product, and is used for metalling roads and for making lime. Minerals.

Excluding the city of Benares there are few manufactures, and these are confined to the preparation of a few classes of articles for local use, the weaving of coarse cotton cloth being the most important. The city is, however, celebrated for gold and silver jewellery, ornamental brass-work, embroidery, and silk-weaving. It also contains 3 ice factories, several printing presses, 2 chemical works and two brick-making concerns. Arts and
Manufac-
tures.

There is little surplus agricultural produce in the District and oilseeds are perhaps the most important export. The manufactures of the city are, however, largely prepared for outside markets. The imports include piece-goods, salt, and metals. Benares city is the only trade centre, and absorbs a large quantity of the produce of the District, while it is the chief place for the distribution of imported goods. Railways have now taken the place of roads as trade-routes, and there is little traffic on the river except the carriage of stone and fuel from the Mirzāpur District. Com-
merce.

The District is exceptionally well served by railways and roads. The main line of the East Indian Railway traverses the eastern portion, and at Mughal Sarai gives off a branch to Gayā in Bengal. Mughal Sarai is also the terminus of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which crosses the Ganges by a magnificent bridge, and then divides into two branches at Benares, and serves the western half of the District. Benares is the terminus of a branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway which runs north. There are 577 miles of road, of which 127 are metalled. The latter are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 51 miles is charged to local funds. The main lines are: the Grand trunk road, which traverses the south of the District, crossing the Ganges at Benares, and a series of roads radiating from Benares to Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Ghāzīpur. Avenues are maintained on 262 miles. Railways
and
Roads.

Benares District suffers like its neighbours from drought, and from its natural consequence, famine, but it is less severely affected than the regions south or west of it. In 1770 Benares Famines.

was visited by the famine which devastated Bihār and north Bengal. In 1783, though the dearth was more marked in the western Districts, Hastings described the country from Buxar to Benares as devastated, and serious riots took place. There was little distress in 1803-04, though bounties were given to encourage the import of grain from Bengal. The famines of 1837-38 and 1860-61 were also not felt here severely. High prices caused distress in 1869, in 1874, and in 1877-79, but to a much smaller degree than elsewhere. The monsoon of 1896 ceased prematurely, and the important rice crop yielded only one-eighth of the normal. Prices rose very high, but the distress was largely confined to artisans and to those who were unable to labour, and the numbers on the relief works opened did not reach 4,000, though 12,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief.

**District
staff.**

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service and by 5 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsīlkār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*.

**Civil
Justice
and
Crime.**

The civil courts of the District are those of the Munsiff, Sub-Judge, Small Cause Court Judge, and District Judge; but these have no jurisdiction within the Benares estate in cases which are in any way connected with land. The District Judge is also the Sessions Judge. Murders are fairly common, and agrarian quarrels often lead to riots. Professional dacoity is rare. The Bhars, Musahars, and Doms of this District commit dacoities in eastern Bengal. Infanticide was formerly suspected, but no villages are now proclaimed under the Act.

**Land
Revenue
adminis-
tration.**

After the cession to the British in 1775, the revenue administration was carried on for some years by the Rājā, who paid a fixed subsidy to the British Government. In 1787 Mr. Jonathan Duncan, afterwards Governor of Bombay, was appointed Resident at Benares, and was impressed by the mismanagement and extortion which prevailed. Reforms were commenced in the following year, and a settlement was made in which the annual value of each village was ascertained by applying rates calculated on the average produce. The *āmil's* (native collector) fees of 10 per cent. and banker's dues were deducted, and half the balance was taken as revenue. The term then fixed was 4 years in part of the District and 10 years in the remainder.

In 1791-92 the decennial settlement was extended to the tract where engagements for a shorter period had been taken, and in 1795, with a few revisions, the whole settlement was declared permanent. In 1818 the Districts of Ghāzīpur (then including Balliā) and Jaunpur were formed, and in 1830 Benares was still further reduced by the formation of the Mirzāpur District. The permanent settlement had not been based on a survey, and no detailed record of the rights was prepared, engagements being often taken from a few representatives of large bodies of co-sharers. Between 1833 and 1841 a survey was made, field maps were prepared, and detailed records drawn up. A second formal revision was made between 1882 and 1886, since which time annual papers have been prepared as in the rest of the Provinces. The revenue assessed in 1795 on the two *tehsils* outside the Benares estate was 7.9 lakhs, which had risen to 8.2 lakhs by 1843 owing to the assessment of alluvial land and resumption of revenue-free grants. In 1903-04 the demand was 7.7 lakhs, and the demand in the Gangāpur *tehsil* was 1.2 lakhs. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	8,95,	9,02,	9,04,	8,98,
Total revenue	...	13,93,	18,67,	20,31,	21,13,

Benares is the only municipality in the District, but there are two towns administered under Act XX of 1856. Outside of these local affairs are managed by the District board which had an income of 1.1 lakhs in 1903-04, about one-third of which was derived from local rates. The expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 60,000, out of a total expenditure of 1.2 lakhs.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 4 Police inspectors, 121 subordinate officers, and 619 men, distributed in 22 police-stations, besides 424 municipal and town police, and 1,460 rural and road police. There is a large central jail with a daily average of 1,292 inmates in 1903, while the District jail contained 411.

Educa-
tion.

The District of Benares contains a higher proportion of persons able to read and write than any other District in the United Provinces, except the Himālayan Districts. In 1901, 4·9 per cent. of the population (11·2 males and ·8 females) were literate. The peculiar conditions of Benares city are largely responsible for this. The number of public institutions fell from 142 with 6,933 pupils in 1880-81 to 92 with 5,274 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 209 such institutions with 12,006 pupils, of whom 1,165 were girls, besides 130 private institutions with 3,471 pupils including 879 girls. Three colleges and a collegiate school are maintained in BENARES CITY, but the majority of schools are of the primary class. Four schools and colleges are managed by Government and 118 by the district and municipal boards. The total expenditure in 1903-04 was 1·3 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 58,000, local funds Rs. 29,000, and fees yielded Rs. 25,000.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

There are 11 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 330 in-patients. In 1903, 124,000 cases were treated, including those of 3,819 in-door patients. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,000, chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccina-
tion.

In 1903-04, 26,000 persons were successfully vaccinated, representing a proportion of 28 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality and cantonment of Benares.

(*District Gazetteer*, 1884 [under revision]; F. W. Porter, *Survey and Revision of Records in Benares District*, 1887; A. Shakespear, *Selections from the Duncan Records*, 1873.)

Benares Tahsil.—Northern *tahsil* of Benares District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Dehāt Amānat, Kaswār Sarkār, Pandrah, Katchir, Sultānīpur, Kol Aslah, Athgānwān, Shivapur, and Jālhūpur, and lying between 25° 12' and 25° 35' N. and 82° 40' and 83° 12' E., with an area of 464 square miles. Population fell from 580,467 in 1891 to 557,541 in 1901. There are 989 villages and two towns, BENARES, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 209,331, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,94,000 and for cesses Rs. 77,000. The density of population, 1,202 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average owing to the presence of a large city. This *tahsil* forms an

elevated plain bounded in part on the south and east by the Barnā and Ganges, and on the north by the Gumtī. The northern portion is also drained by the Nānd, a tributary of the Gumtī. The soil is generally a rich loam, and irrigation is provided chiefly by wells, though tanks serve a small area. In 1903-04, 326 square miles were cultivated, of which 159 were irrigated.

Gangāpur.—Western *tahsil* of Benares District, United Provinces, included in the BENARES ESTATE, conterminous with *pargana* Kaswār Rājā, and lying between 25° 10' and 25° 24' N. and 82° 42' and 83° 0' E., with an area of 118 square miles. Population fell from 89,934 in 1891 to 86,703 in 1901. There are 280 villages, but no town. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,25,000 and for cesses Rs. 3,000. The density of population, 735 to the square mile, is high. This is a fertile tract of country lying south of the Barnā river. In 1903-04, 85 square miles were cultivated, of which 45 were irrigated.

Chandauli.—Eastern *tahsil* of Benares District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Barhwal, Bārā, Dhūs, Mawai, Mahwārī, Majhwār, Narwan, and Rālhūpur, and lying east of the Ganges between 25° 8' and 25° 32' N. and 83° 1' and 83° 33' E., with an area of 426 square miles. Population fell from 251,542 in 1891 to 237,840 in 1901. There are 703 villages and two towns, RAMNAGAR, population 10,882, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,80,000 and for cesses Rs. 64,000. The density of population, 558 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District, and the drainage is defective. On the south-east the KARAMNAGA forms the boundary, and its tributaries, the Godhai and Chandraprabhā, carry off some of the surplus water. The soil is largely clay, and rice is the chief crop. In 1903-04, 332 square miles were cultivated, of which 89 were irrigated. Tanks or marshes supply about one-third of the irrigated area, and wells the remainder.

Benares Estate.—An estate, usually known as the Family Domains of the Mahārājā of Benares, comprising the *tahsils* of GANGAPUR in Benares District and KORH or Bhadohī and CHAKIA in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces. The area is 988 square miles, and the revenue due to Government from Gangāpur and Korh is 3 lakhs, Chakiā being hold revenue-free,

while the rent-roll is about 10 lakhs. The Mahārājā is exempted from the payment of cesses on account of the Domains, and under Act I of 1901 has recently been authorized to collect certain rates which will be applied in the same manner as local rates in ordinary Districts. Besides his Family Domains the Mahārājā owns a large area of land in the Benares, Ghāzīpur, Balliā, Jaunpur, Allahābād, Mirzāpur, and Shāhābād (Bengal) Districts, with a rent-roll of 7 lakhs, paying 3·9 lakhs revenue and Rs. 59,000 cesses. The founder of the family was Mansā Rām, a Bhuinhār, who entered the service of Rustam Ali, governor of Benares under the Nawāb of Oudh. In 1738 Mansā Rām obtained the engagement for revenue of the *sarkārs* of Jaunpur, Chunār, and Benares in the name of his son, Balwant Singh, on whom the title of Rājā was conferred. Balwant Singh was subsequently recognised as the *samindār* of Gangāpur, and in 1751 he received a revenue-free grant of Chakiā on payment of Rs. 80,000. At the accession of Shujā-ud-daula half the revenues of Korh were granted to him in *jāgīr*. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, the area held by Balwant Singh under the Nawāb of Oudh was granted by the emperor to the British, but the Court of Directors disapproved of the treaty and restored the sovereign rights to the Nawāb. Balwant Singh was succeeded in 1770 by Chet Singh; and the sovereignty of the tract dependent on him was ceded to the British in 1775. An agreement was made with Chet Singh confirming him in his possessions subject to the payment of revenue. In 1778 the Rājā was required to pay for the maintenance of three battalions of sepoy, and in 1780 he was also required to employ his cavalry for the general service of the state. Chet Singh manifested great reluctance to meet these demands, and was also believed to be disaffected, and to hold correspondence with the enemies of the British Government. He was accordingly arrested in August, 1781, by order of Warren Hastings, who had come to Benares; but his retainers collected and cut to pieces the troops guarding the Rājā, and Hastings was compelled to withdraw to Chunār. A month later, when a sufficient force had been collected, the Rājā's strongholds were reduced, and Chet Singh fled to Gwalior, where he died in 1810. The *samindāri* was then granted to Mahip Nārāyan, a grandson

of Balwant Singh, at an enhanced revenue, and the criminal administration of the province, and the civil and criminal administration of the city of Benares, together with the power of the mint, were taken out of the new Rājā's hands. In 1787, Mr. Duncan, the Resident at Benares, called attention to the bad condition of the province, owing to mal-administration, and was authorized to carry out a settlement of revenue with the actual landholders, and to institute other reforms. A formal agreement was concluded in 1794, by which the lands held by the Rājā in his own right were separated from the rest of the province, of which he was simply administrator. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the state, and an annual grant of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Rājā, while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Rājā has revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District, which are delegated to certain of his own officials. All civil cases which are in any way connected with land, and all rent cases arising within the Domains are tried in the Rājā's own courts. The Commissioner of the Benares Division is Superintendent of the Domains, and an appeal lies from all decisions of the Rājā's courts to the Superintendent. The Deputy Superintendent, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service stationed at Mirzāpur, exercises most of the powers of the Superintendent, subject to the control of the latter. Appeals lie from the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent to the Board of Revenue, which stands in the place of the High Court for land suits which would be tried by the ordinary civil courts. The tenures in the Domains differ in some respects from those in the adjoining Districts. Under-proprietors are called *man-zūrīdārs* or *mukarrarīdārs*; the revenue payable by the former to the Rājā being subject to revision at a settlement made under his orders, while the latter pay a fixed sum. The tenant rights resemble those of tenants at fixed rates and occupancy tenants in the neighbouring Districts; but the occupancy right is only acquired after 20 years instead of 12, and is transferable by sale, as well as heritable. The present Rājā, Sir Prabhu Nārāyan Singh, G. C. I. E., succeeded in 1889, and holds the personal title of Mahārājā Bahādur, and the privilege of

being addressed by the title of "Highness." He is also authorized to possess 8 cannon and maintain 700 armed retainers.

(*Narrative of the insurrection in the Zemedyary of Banaris*, Calcutta, 1782, reprinted at Roorkee, 1853; A. Shakespear, *Selections from the Duncan Records*, 1873; F. Curwen, *The Bulwuntnamah*, 1875; H. B. Punnett, *Manual of the Family Domains*, 1891.)

Benares City (Banāras).—Municipality and cantonment and headquarters of the Benares District and *tahsīl*, United Provinces, lying on the left bank of the Ganges, in 25° 18' N. and 83° 1' E.; distance by rail from Calcutta 479 miles, and from Bombay 941 miles. The city is the second largest in the United Provinces; but its population includes a large number of pilgrims and is liable to considerable variations: 1872, 175,188; 1881, 214,758; 1891, 219,467; 1901, 209,331. In 1901 the population included 153,821 Hindus and 53,566 Musalmāns and about 1,200 Christians. The cantonment contained a population of 4,958, which is included in the figures already given.

History.

The ancient name of the city of Benares was Vārānasī, the etymology of which is uncertain; its popular derivation from Varanā (Barnā) and Asī, the names of the two small streams which confine the modern city is, however, untenable. A more recent name, still commonly used by Hindus in all parts of India, is that of Kāshī or Kāshī, which is possibly taken from the name of a tribe of Aryās, though popularly explained as meaning bright. In the 18th century the city was officially known as Muhammadābād. The great antiquity of Benares is attested by its mention in both the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyana; but details of its history are very scanty, and even the Purānas only mention one dynasty of kings. It was close to Benares in the deer-park, which is identified with the country round SARNATH, that Gautama Buddha commenced to preach. In the 7th century A. D., Hiuen Tsiang found the kingdom of Benares mostly inhabited by Hindus, and only a few followers of the law of Buddha. The city at that time contained 20 Hindu temples with a gigantic copper image of Śiva. It is probable that Benares was sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni early in the 11th century, and nearly two hundred years later it fell into the hands of Muhammad Ghorī. Throughout the Musalmān period

its political importance was slight, and the active cultivation of the Hindu religion was forcibly restrained. In the 18th century, as has been shown in the history of the Benares District, the city and surrounding country gradually came under the Rājā of Benares, and finally in 1775 was ceded to the British.

Benares or Kāshī is at the present time one of the holiest ^{Description.} places to the orthodox Hindu and attracts great concourses of pilgrims, while many of its inhabitants are persons who have settled there in the hope of salvation through a death within its sacred precincts. The native town lies for four miles along a *kankar* ridge on the north-west bank of the Ganges, which forms a slightly curved reach below it, thus permitting the eye to take in at a single sweep the long line of picturesque *ghāts* surmounted by irregular buildings of various styles and proportions, the slender white minarets of Aurangzeb's mosque rising high above the general level. For a distance of from one to two miles from the bank the city consists of winding labyrinths and narrow alleys, lined by many storied buildings used as shops or private houses, with innumerable shrines in every part, ranging from a shapeless fragment of stone smeared with vermilion to magnificent temples. Rājā Mān Singh of Jaipur is said to have presented 100,000 temples to the city in a day.

The ordinary throng of a large city is swollen by the ^{Buildings.} presence of strings of pilgrims being conducted from one to another of the more important shrines, and by the number of sacred bulls which wander about the streets. Along the *ghāts* strange figures of religious mendicants and ascetics are to be seen, some superintending the ablutions of the pilgrims in the sacred stream of the Ganges, while others practise devotions or various forms of austerity. Within the city there are many handsome houses substantially built and elaborately decorated; but the narrow, dirty, and crowded environments usually disappoint the visitor, after the high expectations aroused by the view from the river. Even the temples are generally small, and are not more than a few hundred years old. From a religious point of view the Bisheshwar or golden temple, dedicated to Siva, is the most important. Siva in the form of Bisheshwar is regarded as the spiritual monarch of the city, and this is the holiest of all the holy places in the sacred city. It contains the

venerated symbol of the god, a plain *lingam* of uncarved stone. The building is not of striking dimensions and has no great pretensions to beauty, but is crowned by a dome and spire covered with copper, which was gilded at the cost of Mahārājā Rājīt Singh of Lahore. It was built by Ahalyā Bai, the Marāthī princess of Indore. Subordinate to Bisheshwar is Bhaironāth, who acts as his minister and magistrato. The other temples to which pilgrims are specially directed are those of Bhaironāth, and his staff or Dandpānī, Ganesh or Dhundi Rāj, Vindumādhava or Vishnu, Durgā and Annpurna. These were chiefly built by Marāthās in the 18th century, and are all comparatively small. The Durgā temple is, however, remarkable for its simple and graceful architecture, and is situated in the outskirts on the bank of a large tank. Along the river front the Dasāshwamedh, Manikarnikā, and Panchgangā *ghāts* are the most esteemed. At the first of these Brahmā is said to have performed ten horse-sacrifices. Near the second is situated the famous well, which Vishnu dug with his discus and filled with his sweat, forming one of the chief attractions for pilgrims, thousands of whom annually bathe in the fetid water. The Panchgangā *ghāt* is so named from the belief that five rivers meet at it, but the Ganges alone is visible to the gross material eye. Rājā Jai Singh's observatory, built in 1693, is a handsome and substantial building overlooking the Mān Mandir *ghāt*. It includes a number of instruments which have been allowed to fall out of repair. Close by stands the Nepālese temple which is ornamented by a series of obscene wooden carvings. The huge mass of Aurangzeb's mosque, built from the remains of a temple, towers high above a steep cliff over the Panchgangā *ghāt*, and is the most conspicuous building in the city when seen from the river. Another mosque, also built on the remains of a temple of Bisheshwar, stands close to the Gyān Bāpī or well of knowledge, where Siva is said to reside. The older buildings and remains are chiefly found in the north and west of the present city, and the ancient site appears to have been situated on both banks of the Barnā. This stream flows into the Ganges about a mile beyond the present northern limit of the town. West of the city lies the suburb of Sigrā, the seat of the chief

missionary institutions. Northwards, the Sikraul cantonments and parade-ground stretch away to the bank of the Barnā, which is here crossed by two bridges of stone and iron respectively. The civil station, including the courts and central jail, occupy the northern bank. The most noteworthy of the modern buildings are the mint, the Government College, the Prince of Wales Hospital, built by the gentry of Benares in commemoration of the visit of His Majesty to the city in 1876, the police-station, and the Town Hall, a fine building constructed at the expense of a Mahārājā of Vizianagram. Benares is the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Division, who is also a Political Agent for the payment of certain pensions; of an Inspector of Schools, and of an Executive Engineer in the Roads and Buildings branch. It contains three male and three female hospitals, besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, a poor-house and branches of the Church Missionary, London Mission, Baptist and Wesleyan Societies. Some members of the ex-Royal family of Delhi reside at Benares in a large building called the Shivālā, which was once occupied by Chet Singh.

A municipality was constituted in 1868. In the ten years ending 1901 the average income was 4·8 lakhs, and the expenditure was 5·8 lakhs, the latter, however, including capital expenditure on water-supply and drainage. In 1903-04, excluding a loan of 1·5 lakhs, the income was 4·7 lakhs, the chief items being octroi three lakhs, water-rate Rs. 83,000, other taxes Rs. 34,000, and rents Rs. 30,000. The expenditure amounted to 6·4 lakhs, including repayment of loans and interest 1·1 lakhs, water-supply and drainage, capital, 2·2 lakhs, and maintenance, Rs. 72,000, conservancy, Rs. 70,000, roads and buildings, Rs. 28,000, public safety, Rs. 50,000, and administration and collection, Rs. 40,000. An excellent water-works system was constructed between 1890 and 1892, which has cost upwards of 26 lakhs. In 1903-04 the daily consumption of filtered water amounted to over 16 gallons per head of population, and there were more than 5,000 house-connections. Water is pumped from the Ganges and filtered before use. An elaborate drainage scheme is still under construction, and is estimated to cost 15 lakhs. It includes a system of sewers, with house-connections.

Cantonment.

The cantonment is usually garrisoned by British and native infantry. The average receipts and expenditure of the cantonment fund in the 10 years ending in 1901 were Rs. 12,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 12,700 and the expenditure Rs. 13,100.

Trade and Manufactures.

The wealth of Benares depends largely upon the constant influx of pilgrims from every part of India, whose presence lends the same impetus to the local trade as that given to European watering-places by the season visitors. Some of the pilgrims are Rājās or other persons of importance, who bring considerable retinues, and become large benefactors to the various shrines and temples. Hindu princes of distant States pride themselves upon keeping up a "town residence" in holy Kāshī. The city thus absorbs a large share of the agricultural produce of the District, and it also acts as a distributing centre. Its manufactures include ornamental brass ware, silk, both plain and embroidered with gold and silver, jewellery, and lacquered wooden toys. The brassware has a considerable reputation among Europeans as well as natives. The trade in silk *kamkhvāb* or kincob, woven with gold and silver, is decreasing as native taste inclines towards European fabrics. A good deal of German silver work is now turned out in Benares, and employs a number of workmen who formerly prepared gold and silver wire. This is perhaps the most flourishing industry of Benares. The only factories are 3 ice works, two brick yards, 2 chemical works, and a few large printing presses.

Education.

The Benares college was opened in 1791, and the fine building in which it is now housed was completed in 1852. It is maintained by the state and includes a first grade college with 97 pupils in 1904, and a Sanskrit college with 427 pupils. The Central Hindu College was opened in 1898, and is affiliated to the Allahābād University up to the B. A. standard. It contained 104 students in the college and 204 in the school department in 1904. It was founded largely through the efforts of non-Indian theosophists, and is intended to combine Hindu religious and ethical training, on an unsectarian basis, with modern western education. The missionary societies maintain a number of schools both for boys and girls, and the Church Missionary Society is in charge of Jai Nārāyan's collegiate

school which was founded by a Hindu, after whom it is called, in 1818, and presented to the Society. The same Society manages a Normal school for female teachers. The municipality maintains 15 schools and aids 7 others attended by more than 1,300 pupils. Benares has produced a number of Hindu scholars and authors, and was the residence of the celebrated religious teachers Vallabhāchārya, Kabir, and Tulsī Dās, and the 19th century author and critic, Harish Chandra. The Sanskrit college issues a periodical called *The Pandit*, dealing with Sanskrit learning, and a Society called the Nāgari Prachārini Sabhā has recently commenced the publication of ancient vernacular texts. There are several active presses and a few newspapers are published, but none of importance.—(Rev. M. A. Sherring, *The Sacred City of the Hindus*, 1868.)

Rāmnapur.—Town in *tahsil* Chandauli, District Benares, United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Ganges nearly opposite Benares city, in 25° 16' N. and 83° 2' E. Population 10,882 (1901). The town owes its importance to its selection by Rājā Balwant Singh of Benares as his residence. He built a massive fort rising directly from the river bank which is still the palace of his descendants and is a magnificent structure. His successor, Chet Singh, constructed a beautiful tank, and a fine temple richly adorned with carved stone. Two broad and well-kept roads cross at right angles, from the centre of the town, and are lined with masonry shops and a few ornamental private buildings. The rest of the town consists of mud houses. Rāmnapur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,500. There is a considerable trade in grain, and riding-whips, wickerwork stools and chairs are largely made. The public buildings include a school.

Sārnāth.—Ancient remains in the Benares *tahsil* and District, United Provinces, situated in 25° 23' N. and 83° 2' E., about 3½ miles north of Benares city. The most imposing building at this place is a large stone stūpa, 93 feet in diameter at the base and 110 feet high above the surrounding ruins, which are themselves 18 feet above the general level of the country. The lower part has eight projecting faces, all but one of which are richly carved. The upper portion is built

of bricks and was probably plastered. Half a mile away is another stūpa, which is composed of bricks and is now surmounted by a tower with an inscription recording its ascent by the emperor Humāyūn. The space between the two stūpas is thickly strewn with brick and stone debris. Excavations have shown that these ruins mark the site of a large monastery. In 1905 new inscriptions of Asoka and Kanishka were discovered. A Jain temple now stands close to the stone stūpa, and a short distance away is a lake with a Hindu temple on its bank. Sarnāth is identified with the Mrigadāva or deer-park, near which was situated the Isipattana monastery, and in which Gautama Buddha first preached his doctrines.

(Rev. M. A. Sherring, *The Sacred City of the Hindus*, chapter XVIII.)

Bound-
aries,
configura-
tion, and
hill and
river
systems.

Mirzāpur District.—District in the Benares Division, United Provinces, lying between $23^{\circ} 52'$ and $25^{\circ} 32'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 7'$ and $83^{\circ} 33'$ E., with an area of 5,238 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Jaunpur and Benares Districts; on the east by the Bengal Districts of Shāhābād and Palāmai; on the south by the Surgujā Tributary State and the territories of the Mahārājā of Rewah; and on the west by Allāhābād District. The District of Mirzāpur extends over a larger area than any other in the United Provinces, except those situated in the Himālayas, and exhibits a corresponding diversity of natural features. The northern portion with an area of about 1,100 square miles forms part of the Gangetic plain, and extends on either bank of the great river. South of the Ganges the outer scarp of the Vindhya forms an irregular rampart, sometimes advancing to the bank of the Ganges, and sometimes receding to a distance of 10 miles or more away. The Vindhyan plateau stretches from the northern scarp a distance of 30 or 40 miles to the Kaimurs, which look down on the valley of the Son. The eastern portion of the plateau forms part of the BENARES ESTATE, and a considerable area is set aside by the Mahārājā as a game preserve. The scenery in this tract is among the wildest and most beautiful in the District, and the portion where the hills meet the plains is especially picturesque. The Karamnāsā reaches the plains by a succession of leaps, including two falls known as the Latifsāh and Chhanpathar, which, from

their beauty, are deserving of special notice. The tributary stream of the Chandraprabhā leaves the plateau by a single cascade, called Deo Dhari, 400 feet in height, whence it passes through a gloomy and precipitous gorge, 7 miles in length, over a huge masonry dam to the open country beyond.

After passing the crest of the Kaimur hills, a more rugged, imposing, and elevated range than the Vindhya, an abrupt descent of 400 or 500 feet leads down into the valley of the Son. The finest and easiest pass is the Kiwai Ghāt above Mārkuṇḍī on the Ahraura-Chopan road. The basin of the river lies at the foot of the hills with occasional stretches of alluvial land on either bank. South of the Son is a wilderness of parallel ridges of rocky hills, of no great height, but exceedingly rugged and impracticable, and clothed with stunted forest. Excepting a few level patches and valleys, and the large basin of Singrauli in the south-west and the smaller area round Dūdhī in the south, hills cover the whole area.

The two main rivers are the Ganges and Son, which flow from west to east across the northern and central portions of the District, respectively. The east of the Vindhyan plateau is drained by the Karamnāsā and its tributaries, the Garāi and Chandraprabhā, and the centre by the Jirga and small streams, all of which flow from south to north. The drainage from the northern slopes of the Kaimurs, however, passes into the Belan, which has a course from east to west. South of the Son the chief rivers are the Rihand and Kanhar, which flow north to join that stream. There are few lakes or marshes, Samdha Tāl, in *tahsīl* Korh, being the largest.

The flora of the Gangetic valley presents no peculiarities. Botany. The area north of the river is well wooded, while trees are scantier as the hills on the south are approached. The eastern portion of the plateau has extensive areas of low jungle; but timber attains even an average growth only in the remoter portions and in the game preserves. South of the Son the principal jungles are composed of *salai* (*Boswellia thurifera*) mixed with thorns and a few dwarfed trees. *Sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) is found in the hollows, and *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) is common. In the extreme south the *sāl* is of better quality, but no forest land is reserved.

Geology. The District presents an unusual variety of geological formations. The northern portion is Gangetic alluvium, while the plateau which lies south of it consists of upper Vindhyan sandstone and shale. The lower Vindhyan series occupies the Son valley. It includes a compact limestone bed, 250 feet thick, with varying underlying beds of conglomerate, shale, carbonaceous beds, limestone, porcellanite, and glauconitic sandstones. On the south bank lie beds of indurated highly siliceous volcanic ashes, while on the north limestones and shales belonging to the Kheinjua and Rohtās groups are found. The hilly tracts south of the Son consist of the Bijāwar slates, quartzites, limestones, basic volcanic rocks and hematitic jasper. In the extreme south are found gneiss and the Gondwāna beds of shale, sandstone, and boulders. On the south-west border adjoining the Rewah State are the remains of an exhausted coal mine.*

Fauna. Tigers are occasionally found in the preserves of Chakiā and are more common over the whole tract south of the Son. They are also met with in the gorges of the Kaimurs near the Rewah boundary and in parts of the plateau. Leopards are found over the whole District south of the Ganges. The hyæna, wolf, jackal, and fox are common, and the wild dog hunts the southern jungle in packs. The sloth bear is found on the Vindhyan plateau and in the Kaimurs. In the Ganges valley are found black-buck, ravine-deer, and *nīlgai*; while *sāmbhar* and *chital* are common in the preserves, and the four-horned antelope is occasionally met with. As a rule game birds are scarce, and aquatic species particularly so. Fish are common in the Ganges, and are largely caught. Mahseer are found in the Son and Belan.

Climate and temperature. The temperature of Mirzāpur is subject to smaller extremes than in the Districts further west. The greatest heat is less, except where bare rock is found, and the cold weather is also less marked. The climate is unhealthy at the commencement of the hot weather and also at the end of the rains.

Rainfall. The average fall of rain is about 41 inches, varying from 38 at Korh north of the Ganges to 45 at Robertsganj on the plateau.

* Records of Geological Survey of India, Vols. V and VI; Memoirs of Geological Survey of India, Vols. VII and XXXI.

The early history of the greater part of the District is History. unknown, as no records exist of the rule of the aboriginal tribes, and their traditions are vague and unreliable. The Bhars once held the Ganges valley, and had a city near the present site of Bindhāchal. Eastward from Chunār the country was held by Cherās. The Soerīs, who are now almost extinct, were formerly powerful. In the south of the District the Kols and Kharwārs ruled in the forests. About the end of the 12th century Rājput clans seized the whole District. Portions of the Gangetic valley fell into the hands of the Musalmāns a few years later; but little is heard of the District till the 16th century, when CHUNAR became an important post in the wars between Humāyūn and Sher Khān. The fort was held by the Pathāns for some time after the accession of Akbar, and with its fall Muhammadan supremacy was established in the northern part of the District. In the 18th century this area was included in the territory granted to the Nawāb of Oudh. In 1738 the governor of the *sarkārs* of Benares, Jaunpur, Ghāzipur, and Chunār fell into disfavour and was replaced by Mansā Rām, who had been in his employment. Mansā Rām was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares, who rapidly extended his possessions and acquired the whole of the present District, except the fort at Chunār. At his death in 1770 the British compelled the Nawāb to recognise the succession of Chet Singh, an illegitimate son of Balwant Singh. In 1775 the Nawāb ceded sovereign rights to the British, who confirmed Chet Singh and allowed him full civil and criminal powers subject to the payment of a quit rent. Chet Singh refused certain demands made by the British in 1781, and an attempt to arrest him led to an *émeute* at Benares. Warren Hastings, who had come to Benares, had to fly to Chunār and collect troops, who defeated Chet Singh's forces at Sikhar Patā and Latīfpur. Chet Singh fled to Bijaigarh, his stronghold on the Kaimurs, but again fled on the approach of the British. His estates were then conferred on Mahīp Nārāyan, a nephew of Balwant Singh. In 1788, owing to his misgovernment, Mahīp Nārāyan's private estates, comprising Korh and Chakiū, were separated from the rest of the District, which was brought under the ordinary administration. Its political history is then a blank till the date of the

Mutiny in 1857. At first only a Sikh guard had charge of the treasury at Mirzāpur; but after the outbreaks at Benares on the 1st and at Jaunpur on the 5th of June, Colonel Pott arrived with part of the 47th Native Infantry. The Sikhs were called into Allahābād on the 8th; and next day, strong rumours of intended attacks by the rebels being current, all the officers, except Mr. Tucker, retired to Chunār. On the 10th, Mr. Tucker attacked and defeated the insurgents; and on the 13th, a detachment of the 1st Madras Fusiliers arrived at Mirzāpur, and destroyed Gaurā, a stronghold of the river dacoits. In Bhadohī *pargana*, Adwant Singh, head of the Thākurs, rebelled, but was captured and hanged. The Thākurs vowed vengeance, attacked Mr. Moore, Deputy Superintendent of the Domains, at Pāli factory, and on July 4th murdered him together with two planters, while endeavouring to make their escape. On the 26th June the Bāndā and Fatehpur fugitives arrived and passed on to Allahābād. On the 11th August the Dinapore mutineers entered the District, but were put to flight by three companies of the 5th Fusiliers, and left Mirzāpur at once. Kuar Singh, the rebel *samīndār* of Shāhābād District, made an incursion on the 8th September after his defeat at Arrah, but the people compelled him to pass on to Bāndā. On the 16th, when the 50th Native Infantry mutinied at Nāgod, the officers and 200 faithful men marched through Rewah to Mirzāpur. No further disturbance occurred till Mr. Tucker made an expedition against Bijaigarh in January, 1858, drove the rebels across the Son, and re-established order, which was not again disturbed.

Archæo-
logy.

Some interesting cave-dwellings have been discovered on the scarp of the Kaimurs, and the walls of these are occasionally adorned by rude drawings of the chase, while stone implements have been found on the floors.* Curious stone images of bearded men, supposed to be relics of Bhar rule, are found in the north of the District. An interesting inscription of Lakhana Deva of Kanauj, dated in 1196, was dug up near AIRAURA. The most striking memorials of Muhammadan rule occur in the great fort of CHUNAR, and the remains of ruined castles exist at various places on the Kaimurs.

* Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part III, 1834, page 21; Journal Royal Asiatic Society, 1892, page 62.

Mirzāpur contains 7 towns and 4,257 villages. Population increased from 1872 to 1891, but the famine of 1896-97 caused a decrease in the next decade: 1872, 1,015,826; 1881, 1,136,796; 1891, 1,161,508; 1901, 1,082,430. There are 5 *tahsils*, MIRZAPUR, CHUNAR, ROBERTSGANJ, KORH, and CHAKIA, each named from the place at its headquarters. The chief towns are the municipality of MIRZAPUR, the District headquarters, which includes Bindhāchal, and the notified area of CHUNAR. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Mirzāpur ...	1,185	2	904	332,340	281	— 11·9	14,986
Chunār ...	562	2	580	176,532	314	— 5·1	7,615
Robertsganj ...	2,621	2	1,222	221,717	85	— 9·0	4,408
Korh ...	396	1	1,076	285,240	720	— 2·1	9,662
Chakiā ...	474	...	415	66,601	141	— 6·5	2,054
Total ...	5,238	7	4,257	1,082,430	207	— 6·8	38,726

Of the total population 93 per cent. are Hindus and nearly 7 per cent. Musalmāns. North of the Ganges the density of population is very high; but the large area of jungle and rock in the centre and south of the District reduce the density elsewhere, and the Robertsganj *tahsil* is one of the most thinly populated tracts in the Provinces. The boundary between the tracts where Eastern Hindī and Bihārī are spoken passes through the north of the District; but Eastern Hindī is the prevailing speech south of the Son. Bihārī is spoken by about 63 per cent. of the total population, and Eastern Hindī by 36 per cent. The aboriginal tribes have largely given up their own tongue.

The principal Hindu castes are the Brāhmins, 153,000, Chamārs (leather workers and cultivators; 131,000), Ahīrs, Castes and occupations.

(graziers; 102,000), Kurmīs (agriculturists; 64,000), Rājputs, 42,000, Kewats (cultivators; 40,000), and Koiris (cultivators; 40,000). The District also contains a number of small aboriginal tribes similar to those of Chotā Nāgpur and Central India, the most important of which are the Kols, 27,000, Majhwārs, 21,000, Kharwārs, 15,000, Bayārs, 12,000, and Cherūs, 6,000. These are rapidly becoming Hinduized. Among Muhammadans the largest tribes and castes are the Julāhās (weavers; 20,000), Shaikhs, 13,000, Behnās (cotton-carders; 9,000) and Pathāns, 7,000. The high proportion of 71 per cent. of the total population is supported by agriculture, and only 4 per cent. by general labour.

**Christian
Missions.**

Out of 413 native Christians in 1901, Congregationalists included 254 and members of the Anglican Communion 93. The London Missionary Society commenced work at Mirzāpur in 1837 and at Dūdhi in 1862. In 1897 a hospital and dispensary were founded at Kachhwā. The Church Missionary Society has a small branch at Chunār.

**General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.**

The soils and consequently the agricultural conditions of the District present many diversities. In the Gangetic plain the usual loam and sandy and clayey soils are found, the first variety preponderating, and this area produces the ordinary crops, rice, *gram*, wheat, barley, and the millets. On the Vindhyan plateau the soil is a stiff and shallow red clay, giving only scanty crops, with generally two fallows intervening. *Kodon*, a small millet, is the chief crop grown here. A remarkable strip of fertile country, however, stretches across the District between the Belan and the base of the Kaimurs. The western portion, like the rest of the plateau, suffers from the lack of facilities for irrigation; but in the east the water-level rises, and large quantities of rice are grown, while even cane and poppy succeed. The broad valley of the Son has a light sandy soil. In the tract south of this river cultivation is practically confined to four places, the Son, Kōn, Dūdhi, and Singrauli valleys. Rice, *kodon* and other millets, wheat, and oilseeds are the principal crops grown here. Cultivation is largely fluctuating, and, excluding fields round the homesteads, lands are only cultivated once in three years. The custom of firing the jungle borders to obtain fertile land is still practised.

The *tahsils* of Korh and Chakiā form part of the BENARES Chief ESTATE, and the former includes a number of villages owned by sub-proprietors called *manzūrīdārs* or *mukarrarīdārs*. Excluding a few large estates held by single persons, in some of which sub-proprietary rights exist, and *pargana* Dūdhi, the prevailing tenure is the ordinary *patidāri*. The Dūdhi *pargana* is almost entirely managed as a Government estate, and proprietary rights only exist in a small portion. The following table gives the chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04, areas being in square miles :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>		Total.	Cultivated	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Mirzāpur	...	1,185	429	45	413
Chunār	...	562	212	30	163
Robertsganj	...	2,621	256*	27*	225*
Korh	...	396	250	112	38
Chakiā	...	474	109	27	24
Total	...	5,234	1,246	217	853

The principal food-crops, with their areas in the same year, were rice (163), *gram* (169), *kulon* (161), wheat (113), and barley (109). *Bājra*, *jowār*, and maize are also grown. Oilseeds, grown in 118 square miles, sugarcane (10), and opium (3), are of some importance.

The system of crop records has only recently been introduced into the permanently-settled Districts, and it is impossible to say whether cultivation is progressing or not, and what changes are taking place in agricultural methods. The changes, if any, have not been sufficiently important to attract attention. Advances are rarely made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and only small amounts have been lent under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, amounting to Rs. 82,000 in 10 years ending 1900, of which Rs. 51,000 were advanced in 1896-97.

The cattle bred locally are very inferior, and animals are imported from Bihār for the plough, from the Districts

* These figures exclude the unsurveyed area south of the Son.

Chief
agricul-
tural sta-
tistics
and crops.

Improvements in
agricul-
tural
practice.

Cattle,
ponies,
and
sheep.

north of the Gogra for other agricultural work, and from Surgujā for use as pack-animals. The buffaloes of the District are of a better stamp and supply milk and are used for hauling stone. Ponies are very inferior; sheep and goats are largely kept, but no particular breeds are recognised.

Irrigation.

Excluding the Domains, 109 square miles were irrigated in 1903-04, of which 31 were supplied by tanks or *jhils*, 56 by wells, and 22 by other sources. The Gangetic valley is supplied chiefly by wells and *jhils*. On the plateau wells are almost unknown except in the fertile strip below the Kaimurs. Tanks and embankments are the usual means for storage and supply of water here, and are extensively used for rice cultivation. The artificial lakes at Karsota on the plateau and Gaharwārgaon south of the Son, are the most important of these works. South of the Son the number of embankments approaches 900; but increased facilities for water-supply are still needed. The rivers are rarely used for irrigation, and there is only one small canal, made about 1820 by the Rājā of Bonares, which supplies water from the Chandraprabhā.

Minerals.

The most important mineral product is building stone, which is largely quarried in the north of the District, and exported as far as Calcutta. Millstones, curry-stones, boundary pillars, and fencing posts are also made. The quarries are Government property and a royalty is levied, which yields about Rs. 100,000 annually. Iron ore is found in places and a little is worked by the aboriginal tribes for local use. Coal was formerly extracted south of the Son and carried on pack-bullocks to the river steamers at Mirzāpur, and as recently as 1896 an unsuccessful attempt was made to work it. Mica and iron pyrites are also found, but are not used.

Arts and Manufactures.

The District generally has few arts or industries, excluding those of the city of Mirzāpur. Cane sugar is produced north of the Ganges, and palm sugar near Chunār. Iron vessels are made at Kashhwā, lacquered wooden toys at Ahaurā, and an inferior art pottery at Chunār. The manufacture of indigo and weaving of *tasar* silk, which were formerly of some importance, have dwindled considerably; but the silkworm is still bred, and wild silk is also collected. South of the Son catechu is extracted in most villages. Mirzāpur city is one of the most

important centres of brass manufactures in the United Provinces. It also contains large industries turning out shellac, lac, dye, and woollen carpets, besides a cotton spinning mill.

The District exports stone, shellac, catechu, and other ^{Com-}merce. jungle produce, carpets, brass and iron utensils, grain, *ghī*, oilseeds, spices, chiefly betel, and raw silk, and imports brass, iron and copper, salt, cotton, and piece-goods. The chief channel for trade is now the railway, and the Ganges is little used, except for the carriage of stone and fuel. Trade between the north and south of the District is carried entirely on pack-bullocks, and is decreasing owing to the establishment of markets outside the District border. Mirzāpur, Kachhwā, and Ahraurā are the chief trading centres, while Chunār railway station is an important place for the export of stone.

The main line of the East Indian Railway passes across ^{Railway} the District a little distance south of the Ganges, and the Oudh ^{and} ^{Roads.} and Rohilkhand crosses the extreme north. There are 1,025 miles of road, of which 148 are metalled. The latter are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 69 miles is met from local funds. The main lines are the Grand trunk road north of the Ganges, with branches from Mirzāpur to several points on it, the great Docean road, the road from Mirzāpur to Jaunpur, and the roads from Mirzāpur and Chunār to the south of the District. Avenues are maintained on 123 miles.

Local tradition tells of serious suffering in the northern ^{Famine.} parts of Mirzāpur during the great famine of 1783; but the District has usually escaped the worst degrees of famine. In 1864 and 1865 the rains were scanty and most of the rice crop perished, and revenue was freely suspended. In 1868 drought again caused distress, which deepened into famine in the southern part, though rain in September saved some of the late crops. Relief works were opened early in 1869, and provided work for all who came; but the forest tribes remained in their jungles, living on forest produce. A series of bad seasons caused distress in 1873 and nearly 41,000 head of cattle were lost owing to the failure of fodder and water, and small relief works were necessary. The great scarcity of 1877-78 was only slightly felt in this District. In 1890, however, the

rainfall was short for the second year in succession and the late rice, and the following spring crops were lost. The Vindhyan plateau and the tract south of the Son suffered most severely; but some distress was also felt in the area between the Ganges and the plateau. North of the river the high prices were the only inconvenience to the people. By June, 1897, there were 48,000 persons on relief works and 23,000 in poor-houses or receiving gratuitous relief. The Mahārājā of Benares spent 1·8 lakhs on relief in his estates.

District
staff.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service and by 3 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. The Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Mahārājā of Benares (see BENARES ESTATE) has his headquarters at Mirzāpur, a *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*, and there are two officers of the Opium department in the District.

Civil
Justice
and
Crime.

Civil justice is in the hands of a Munsiff, of a Sub-Judge, and the District Judge, the latter being also Sessions Judge. In the two *tahsīls* of the Benares Estate all civil cases which are in any way connected with land, and all rent and revenue cases are tried by the Mahārājā's courts with an appeal to the Deputy Superintendent. The tract south of the Son is a separate non-regulation area in which the *tahsildār* of Robertsganj and the Collector and his assistants have civil powers. Crime is light, especially in the jungle tracts.

Land
Revenue
adminis-
tration.

Up to 1830 Mirzāpur formed part of the BENARES DISTRICT, and most of it was thus permanently settled by 1795. A survey was carried out between 1839 and 1841, and this was followed by the preparation of a record-of-rights. The District was again surveyed between 1879 and 1882, and the old record-of-rights, which had been of an imperfect nature and had never been corrected, was thoroughly revised for the area included in the Gangetic valley. In the two *tahsīls* belonging to the BENARES ESTATE the Mahārājā makes his own settlement with the subordinate proprietors. *Pargana* Dūdhi was for many years entirely overlooked by the British administrators, and it thus escaped the permanent settlement. The Rājā of Singrauli usurped the whole *pargana*, and complaints against his misgovernment led to its inspection in 1847. A formal inquiry was held

and it was declared to be the property of Government. A settlement was made in 1849-56, and has been revised in 1871-75, 1886-87, and 1897-98. Proprietary rights do not exist except in *tappa* Gondā Bajiā, and the assessment is based on the number of ploughs maintained by the cultivators. The area estimated to be cultivated by each plough is fixed, and the rates per plough vary in different villages. The village headmen or *sapurdārs* receive concessions for their own cultivation, and also a percentage on collections. The collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been in thousands of rupees :—

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-01.
Land revenue	...	...	8,56,	8,86,	9,65,	8,44,
Total revenue	...	...	11,71,	11,90,	16,28,	16,70,

The towns include one municipality, MIRZAPUR, one notified Local area, CHUNAR, and four places administered under Act XX of 1856. The District board administers the local affairs of the District beyond the limits of these, and in 1903-01 had an income of 1.2 lakhs, chiefly derived from local rates, a contribution from Provincial funds and ferries, while the expenditure was 1.3 lakhs, including Rs. 55,000 spent on roads and buildings. Local self-government.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 4 inspectors, 101 subordinate officers, and 1,446 constables distributed in 26 police-stations, besides 195 municipal and town police, and 1,500 rural and road police. In 1903 the District jail contained a daily average of 230 inmates. The Provincial reformatory is now located in the fort at Chunār. Police and Jails.

Mirzāpur District takes a fairly high place as regards the literacy of its population, of whom 3.6 per cent. (7 males and 3 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools rose from 144 with 1,721 pupils in 1880-81 to 231, with 9,334 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 197 such schools with 7,914 pupils, including 291 girls, besides 55 private schools with 1,560 pupils, of whom 168 were girls. Only 1,911 pupils in both descriptions of schools were receiving secondary education. Four of the public schools are managed by Government and 115 by the District or municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure Education.

of Rs. 91,000 in 1903-04 local funds supplied Rs. 47,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 8,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries. There are 11 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 75 in-patients. In 1903, 102,000 cases were treated, including those of 1,200 in-patients, and 7,800 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,000, chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccination. About 34,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 31 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality. (A. Shakespear, *Selections from the Duncan Records*, 1873; *District Gazetteer*, 1883 [under revision]; G. Dale, *Revision of Records in the Gangetic Valley, Mirzāpur District*, 1887; W. Crooke and G. R. Dampier, *A Note on the tract of country south of the river Son, Mirzāpur District*, 1894.)

Mirzāpur Tahsil.—Western *tahsīl* of Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *tappas* of Upraudh, Chaurāsī, Chhiyānve, and Kon of *pargana* Kautit, and *taluka* Majhwā of *pargana* Kaswār, and lying between 24° 36' and 25° 17' N. and 82° 7' and 82° 50' E., with an area of 1,185 square miles. Population fell from 372,015 in 1891 to 332,340 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the largest in the District. There are 964 villages and two towns, the larger being MIRZAPUR, the District and *tahsīl* headquarters, population 79,862. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,21,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 281 to the square mile, is above the District average. Most of the *tahsīl* is situated south of the Ganges, which forms part of the northern boundary and then cuts off a small portion on the north. The greater part of it is thus situated on the Vindhyan plateau, the southern portion of which is drained by the Belan. In the extreme southwest the Kaimurs rise abruptly from the plateau. Out of 429 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 45 were irrigated. Wells are the chief source of supply.

Chunār Tahsil.—A *tahsīl* of Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bhagwat, Karyāt Sikhar, Ahaurā, Chunār, Bhuili, and *taluka* Saktesgarh of *pargana* Kautit, and lying between 24° 47' and 25° 15' N. and 82° 42' and 83° 12' E., with an area of 562 square miles. Population

fell from 185,582 in 1891 to 176,532 in 1901. There are 580 villages and two towns, ANNAURA, population 11,328, and CHUXAR, the *tahsīl* headquarters, 9,926. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,87,000 and for cesses Rs. 45,000. The density of population, 314 to the square mile, is considerably above the District average. The Ganges divides the *pargana* of Karyāt Sikhar on the north from the rest of the *tahsīl*, which stretches away south to the middle of the Vindhyan plateau. In the west the scarp of the Vindhyas reaches almost to the Ganges, and scattered hills are found on the bank of that river; but in the east lies a broader stretch of level land. The Jirga rises in the south of the *tahsīl* and flows north to join the great river near Chunār. In 1903-04, 242 square miles were cultivated, of which 36 were irrigated. Wells supply more than half the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Robertsganj.—Southern *tahsīl* of Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Barhar, Bijaigarh, Agorī, and Singrauli including Dūdhi, and lying between 23° 52' and 24° 54' N. and 82° 32' and 83° 33' E., with an area of 2,621 square miles. Population fell from 241,779 in 1891 to 221,717 in 1901. There are 1,222 villages and two towns, neither of which has a population of 5,000. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 64,000 and for cesses Rs. 21,000. This *tahsīl* is situated entirely in the hilly country, and only supports 85 persons per square mile. About one-third of it lies in the Vindhyan plateau, which is drained to the west by the Belan, and is bounded on the south by the great rampart of the Kaimurs looking down on the valley of the Son. A fertile strip of moist land crosses the plateau between the Belan and the Kaimurs, and produces a great variety of crops. South of the Son lies a tangled mass of hills, covered with low scrub jungle, and interspersed by more fertile valleys and basins, in which cultivation is possible. *Pargana* Dūdhi is managed as a Government estate, and proprietary rights only exist in one *tappa*. The whole tract south of the Son is non-regulation, and is administered under special rules suitable to the primitive character of its inhabitants. Agricultural statistics are only maintained for an area of 654 square miles,

of which 255 were cultivated in 1903-04, and 27 were irrigated. Dams and embankments are the chief means of irrigation.

Korh (or Bhadohi).—North-western *tahsīl* of Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* Bhadohi, and lying between $25^{\circ} 9'$ and $25^{\circ} 32'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 14'$ and $82^{\circ} 45'$ E., with an area of 396 square miles. Population fell from 291,218 in 1891 to 285,240 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the smallest in the District. There are 1,076 villages and one town, Gopiganj, population 4,005. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,73,000 and for cesses Rs. 12,000. Korh lies entirely north of the Ganges and is very thickly populated, the density being 720 to the square mile. Its northern boundary is formed by the Barnā river. The *tahsīl* forms part of the BENARES ESTATE, and is a uniform plain, highly cultivated and well wooded, with but little waste or jungle. Out of 250 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 112 were irrigated, almost entirely by wells.

Chakiā.—North-eastern *tahsīl* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, belonging to the BENARES ESTATE and conterminous with *pargana* Korā Mangraur, and lying between $24^{\circ} 56'$ and $25^{\circ} 15'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 13'$ and $83^{\circ} 25'$ E., with an area of 474 square miles. Population fell from 70,914 in 1891 to 66,601 in 1901. There are 415 villages, but no town. The density of population, 141 to the square mile, is below the District average. Chakiā stretches from the Gangetic valley to the centre of the Vindhyan plateau, and the greater part lies on the latter. The northern portion of the *tahsīl* is a fertile level plain producing rice; but the plateau is a waste expanse of hill and jungle, most of which forms a game preserve. The southern portion is usually known as the Naugarh *taluka*. The KARAMNĀSA and its tributary, the Chandraprabhā, drain this *tahsīl*, flowing from south to north. Agricultural records are only maintained for 160 square miles, of which 109 were cultivated in 1903-04, and 27 square miles were irrigated, almost entirely from wells. The whole *tahsīl* is held free of revenue.

Ahaurā.—Town in *tahsīl* Chunār, District Mirzāpur, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 3'$ E., 12 miles south-east of Chunār. Population, 11,328 (1901). The town was formerly a very important trade centre, being the most southerly

limit of cart traffic on the road from the railway to the south of the District and to Surgujā State. Besides the through trade, which has fallen off owing to the establishment of other markets, there are local industries in sugar-making and the manufacture of lacquered toys. *Tasar* or wild silk was formerly woven here; but this industry is almost extinct, though silk thread is still made. The town contains a dispensary and two schools. It is administered under Act XX of 1856 with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 4,000. A short distance away in the village of Belkhara is an important inscription of Lakhana Deva, last king of Kanauj, which, though dated in 1196, completely ignores the conquest by the Muhammadans a few years earlier.*

Chunār Town.—Notified area and headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Mirzāpur, United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Ganges and on the East Indian Railway, in 25° 7' N. and 82° 54' E. Population, 9,926 (1901). Tradition assigns a high antiquity to the fort of Chunār. Bhartrīnāth, brother of the half-historic Vikramāditya of Ujjain, is said to have chosen this solitary wooded rock overhanging the Ganges as the site of his hermitage. In the early Muhammadan period a Hindu, named Prithwī Rājā, is said to have possessed the fortress, and after his death it was seized by the Muslims. A mutilated slab over the gateway, however, commemorates its recovery from the invaders. It again fell into the hands of the Muhammadans, though the actual command of the fort remained in the hands of Baheliās till it became British. Sher Khān Sūr, afterwards Sher Shāh, obtained Chunār by marriage with the daughter of a local chief, and in the struggles between Pathān and Mughal the fort was of great importance as the key to Bengal and Bihār. It was captured by Humāyūn in 1536, and recaptured shortly after by Sher Khān. In 1575 Akbar's armies took the place, which remained in the power of the Mughals till the 18th century, when it fell into the hands of the Nawāb of Oudh. The British troops under Major Munro attacked it without success in 1763; but it came into our possession after the battle of Buxar in the following year. After Rājā Chet Singh's outbreak in 1781, Warren Hastings retired to

*Cunningham, *Archæological Survey Reports*, XI, page 128.

Chunār, where a force was collected under Major Popham, which expelled Chet Singh from his strongholds in the neighbourhood. Hastings was fond of the situation and climate of Chunār, and his residence is still standing. The fort was used for some time as a place of confinement for state prisoners, and was garrisoned up to 1890. The Provincial reformatory for juvenile offenders in the United Provinces is now located here.

The fort is built on an outlier of the Vindhyan range, a sandstone rock, jutting into the Ganges, and deflecting the river to the north. It lies nearly north and south, 800 yards long, 133 to 300 broad, and 80 to 175 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The circumference of the walls is about 2,400 yards. The present fortifications were for the most part constructed by the Musalmāns, apparently from materials obtained by pulling down still older Hindu buildings. The town lies immediately north of the fort in the angle between the Jirga and the Ganges, and contains a dispensary and a branch of the Church Mission Society. Close by is the tomb of Shāh Kāsim Sulaimānī, a saint whose piety was clearly established when he was carried prisoner to Delhi by his fetters dropping off each evening at time of prayer. His cap and turban are still shown at his tomb, and when gently rubbed by one of his disciples, pour out a divine influence.*

Chunār was a municipality from 1868 to 1904, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 7,000. The income in 1903-04 was Rs. 13,000, chiefly derived from octroi Rs. 8,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,000. Its constitution has now been changed to that of a notified area. The town has little trade, but some inferior art pottery with debased European patterns is produced here. There is a *tahsīlī* school, and the municipality aids three schools attended by 246 pupils.

Mirzāpur City.—Municipality and headquarters of the Mirzāpur District and *tahsīl*, United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Ganges in 25° 9' N. and 82° 35' E. It lies on the East Indian Railway 509 miles from Calcutta and 391 from Bombay, and is connected by short branches with the Grand trunk road. Population (including that of Bindhāchal)

* Crooke, *Popular Religion of Northern India*, page 118.

has fluctuated considerably : 1872, 67,274; 1881, 85,362; 1891, 84,130; 1901, 79,862. The earliest mention of Mirzāpur is by Tieffenthaler between 1760 and 1770, who refers to it as a mart on the Ganges. Its importance increased rapidly towards the close of the 18th century and during the first sixty years of the 19th century it was the most important trading centre in Upper India. Although the District was not separated from Benares till 1830, the town became the headquarters of a Judge-Magistrate as early as 1788, and contained an important custom house. The cotton of the Deccan and Central India was brought here on pack-bullocks, and the grain of the Doāb in country boats to be carried by steamer to Calcutta; while sugar, piece-goods, and metals were brought up the stream for distribution. As the trade of the place depended largely on its position as the highest point on the Ganges reached by large steamers, the opening of the East Indian Railway as far as the Jumna opposite Allahābād in 1864 marked the first step in its decline. The town has a handsome river front lined with stone *ghāts* or landing-places and exhibits numerous mosques, temples, and dwelling-houses of the wealthier merchants, with highly decorated façades and richly carved balconies and door frames. The civil station stretches along a single road eastwards along the river. It is the headquarters of the usual District staff, of the Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains (BENARES ESTATE), of two Opium officers, and also of the London Mission in the District. There are male and female hospitals and a Town Hall, besides the usual public offices. Mirzāpur has been a municipality since 1867. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 62,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 83,000, chiefly derived from octroi Rs. 69,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 67,000, including conservancy, Rs. 19,000, public safety, Rs. 12,000, administration and collection, Rs. 11,000, and public works, Rs. 10,000. A drainage scheme to cost 3·2 lakhs has recently been undertaken. The small town of Bindhāchal, a few miles south-west of the city, is included within municipal limits. It contains the celebrated shrine of Vindhyaeshwari or Vindhyaśini, which is annually visited by large crowds of pilgrims from central and southern India. In former years the goddess was especially venerated

by the Thags (thugs). Close to Bindhāchal are found extensive ruins believed to be those of Pampāpurā, the ancient city of the Bhars. Bindhāchal contains a dispensary. While Mirzāpur no longer holds its former importance as a centre of commerce, it still absorbs the greater part of the trade of the District. It is also the seat of the largest brass industry in the United Provinces, as far as the production of domestic vessels is concerned. There are 80 factories for the preparation of shellac from stick lac found in the jungles of the south of the District or imported, and these give employment to about 4,000 workmen. Mirzāpur is also celebrated for the woollen carpets produced there, and 6 of the largest factories employ 700 to 800 hands. There is one cotton-spinning mill which employed 560 workers in 1903. The principal schools are the ordinary District and town schools, and a school and orphanage supported by the London Mission; but the municipality maintains 6 and aids 15 other schools attended by 881 pupils.

Bound-
aries,
configura-
tion, and
river
system.

Jaunpur District.—North-western District in the Benares Division, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 24'$ and $26^{\circ} 12'$ N. and between $82^{\circ} 7'$ and $83^{\circ} 5'$ E., with an area of 1,551 square miles. In shape it is an irregular triangle, with the southern boundary as base, and the eastern and western boundaries running up to a blunt apex in the north. The boundaries are formed, on the south by Allahābād, Mirzāpur, and Benares Districts; on the east by Ghāzīpur and Azamgarh; on the north by Sultānpur; and on the west by Sultānpur and Partābgarh. The District is part of the wide Gangetic plain, but is slightly irregular in contour and presents a series of undulating slopes. This apparent diversity of surface is increased by the occurrence of lofty mounds often covered with groves, which mark the sites of ruined or deserted towns, the relics of a forgotten race, or of the demolished forts of the present inhabitants. The entire area is very highly cultivated, and the village sites are small and scattered about at short intervals. While the District is well wooded, the trees are seldom planted together in groves. Jaunpur is divided into two unequal parts by the sinuous channel of the Gumti, a tributary of the Ganges, which flows past the capital city, and cuts off one-third of the area to the north-east. It is a considerable river and is crossed by a

fine old stone bridge at Jaunpur, and by a railway bridge two miles lower down. The Gumtī is liable to great and sudden floods. While its ordinary rise seldom exceeds 15 feet, it rose 23½ feet in 14 days in September, 1871, and was 37 feet above its dry season-level. There are no streams of importance north of the Gumtī; but it receives the Sai from the south, and a smaller affluent, called the Pili Nadi. The Barnā divides Mirzāpur from Jaunpur and has a small tributary, called the Basūhi.

The flora of the District does not differ from that of the Gangetic plain generally. The mango, *mahuā*, *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), various figs, and the *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) are the commonest trees. A weed called *rasnā* or *baisurāi* (*Pluchea lanceolata*) grows in light soil and is of some hindrance to cultivation.

Jaunpur exposes nothing but Gangetic alluvium, in which *Geology*. *kankar* or calcareous limestone and saline efflorescences are the only minerals found.

Owing to the density of the population and the absence of *Fauna*. forests or waste lands, wild animals are scarce, and only include a few wolves in the ravines of the Gumtī and Sai, an occasional *nīlgai*, and small animals. Geese, duck, and quail are the commonest wild fowl, and fish are found abundantly in the rivers and small *jhāls*.

The climate of Jaunpur is moister, and the temperature *Climate and temperature*. more equable than in most Districts of the United Provinces. In January the temperature ranges from about 50° to about 75°, and in May and June from 80° to 110°.

The average rainfall is 42 inches, and the amount received *Rainfall*. is almost the same in all parts of the District. While variations occur from year to year, extreme failures are very uncommon.

The earliest traditions connected with the District point to *History*. its occupation by the aboriginal Bhārs and Soeris. In the later Hindu period it contained several places of importance, chief among which was ZAFARABAD, then known as Manaich. This place has recently been identified as the fort of Munj, captured by Mahmūd of Ghazni in 1019. The rule of the Musalmāns was not, however, established at that time, and towards the close of the eleventh century the District was included in the

now Rāthor kingdom of Kanauj. When Muhammad Ghorī commenced his victorious march against Jai Chand of Kanauj, the latter sent his vast treasures to the fort of Asnī, which was also probably situated near Zafarābād, and after Jai Chand's death in 1194 the Muhammadans penetrated through this place to Benares. The magnificent temples of the Rāthor kings were plundered and overthrown, and although Hindu governors were recognised, they owed allegiance to the king of Delhi. In 1321, Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak appointed his son, Zafar Khān, governor, and some 38 years later, in 1359, Fīroz Shāh Tughlak founded the city of JAUNPUR. A eunuch, named Malik Sarwar, who had held important posts at the court of Delhi, was appointed Wazīr in 1389 with the title of Khwāja-i-Jahān. A few years later, in 1394, the administration of all Hindustān, from Kanauj to Bihār, was placed in his charge, so that he might reduce the turbulence of the Hindus, and he received the title of Sultān-ush-Shark, or King of the East. The ambitious eunuch had hardly succeeded in his task when he declared his own independence, the revolt being rendered easier by Timūr's invasion, which destroyed the last semblance of the authority of the kings of Delhi. Timūr, on his departure from India, granted large *jāgīrs* to Khizr Khān, and Khwāja-i-Jahān materially strengthened his position by adopting Khizr Khān's nephew, Karaṇphūl, as his son and heir. The dynasty thus founded ruled at Jaunpur for nearly a century, and proved formidable rivals to the sovereigns of Delhi. Khwāja-i-Jahān died in 1399, and was succeeded by Karaṇphūl under the title of Mubārak Shāh. An attempt was made by Ikbāl Khān, *de facto* ruler of Delhi, to crush the rising power, but without success. Mubārak Shāh died in 1401 and was succeeded by his brother, Ibrāhīm Shāh, who, like his successors, was a great builder of magnificent mosques and a patron of learning. In the following year the Delhi and Jaunpur forces again met near Kanauj, but withdrew owing to famine. In 1407, Ibrāhīm achieved his desire and took Kanauj, Sambhal, and Baran (Bulandshahr). He was approaching Delhi when news came that Muzaffar Shāh (I) of Gujarāt had defeated Hoshang of Mālwa, and had designs on Jaunpur. Ibrāhīm, therefore, withdrew, giving up his new acquisitions of Sambhal and Baran.

By 1414, Khizr Khān acquired the supreme power at Delhi. Ibrāhīm was thus for a time free from danger in that quarter, and set out in 1427 to attack KALPI, but was opposed by Mubārak Shāh, who had succeeded Khizr Khān in 1421. He made another unsuccessful attempt in 1432, and also invaded Bengal and other adjoining territory. Ibrāhīm died in 1440 and was succeeded by his son, Mahmūd, who was allowed by the king of Mālwa to attack Kālpi in 1444, in order to punish an impious governor. Mahmūd attempted to retain this fief, but was compelled to resign it. He then sacked Chunār and laid waste Orissa, and in 1452 advanced to Delhi during the absence of Bahlol Lodī, who had ascended the throne a year earlier. Bahlol returned and Mahmūd retired; but a few years later hostilities again broke out and continued till Mahmūd's death in 1459. His oldest son, Muhammad Shāh, was killed after a few months and was succeeded by another son called Husain Shāh. For some years Husain confined his incursions to Orissa, or to Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; but at length he, too, undertook to invade Delhi, and lost his kingdom in the venture. The first expedition took place in 1473, and during the next few years fortune inclined now to one side and now to the other. In 1480, however, Husain was twice defeated in the central Doāb, and Jaunpur fell. Husain maintained hostilities in various directions, and in 1487 recovered Jaunpur for a time, but was soon driven out again, and Bārbak Shāh, son of Bahlol, became governor. Bahlol died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar; Bārbak Shāh also claimed the throne, and was defeated, but restored to his governorship. Revolts continued, and Husain Shāh made a final effort about 1496, but was repelled and died a few years later. When Ibrāhīm, last of the Lodīs, was defeated and killed by Bābar at Pānīpat in 1526, Bahādur Khān, the governor of Bihār and Jaunpur, asserted his independence; but after the fall of Agra and Delhi, Bābar sent his son, Humāyūn, eastward. The Mughal rule was not, however, firmly established, and the Pathāns under Sher Shāh and his successors governed the country for a time. On the revival of Mughal power, Jaunpur fell before Akbar's general in 1559, and remained in the Mughal empire till its break up, though rebellions took place

soon after the capture of the city. At the re-organization of the empire in 1575 Allahābād became the capital of the province in which Jaunpur was included. Nothing worthy of note occurred in connection with this District until 1722, when it passed to the hands of the Nawāb of Oudh. Some years later it was granted to Mansā Rām, founder of the BENARES ESTATE, and it remained in the possession of his family, with the exception of the fort of Jaunpur, though the Bangash Nawāb of Farrukh-ābād nominated a governor about 1750, after defeating the Nawāb of Oudh. The District was ceded to the British in 1765, after the battle of Buxar, but the treaty was disallowed by the Court of Directors. In 1775 it was, however, made over permanently.

From that time nothing occurred which calls for notice up till the date of the Mutiny. On 5th June, 1857, news of the Benares revolt reached Jaunpur. The sepoys of the treasury guard at once mutinied and shot their own officers, as well as the Joint Magistrate. They then marched off to Lucknow without molesting the other Europeans, who made good their escape to Benares. The District continued in a state of complete anarchy till the arrival of the Gurkha force from Azamgarh on 8th September. The civil officials then returned to Jaunpur, and the police-stations were re-established; but the north and west of the District remained in rebellion. In November, owing to the active levies made by Mahdi Hasan, who styled himself Nāzim of Jaunpur, most of the surrounding country was lost again. But in February, 1858, the rebels of the north and west were defeated and dispersed; and in May the last smouldering embers of disaffection were stifled by the repulse of the insurgent leader, Jurhī Singh, from Machhlīshahr at the hands of the people themselves. After that time, no more serious disturbance occurred than the gang robberies of a few desperate dacoit leaders.

Archaeo-
logy.

The magnificent buildings of the Sharkī kings at JAUNPUR, and the earlier buildings of ZAFARABAD, were partly built from the remains of Hindu temples, none of which has remained intact. A few inscriptions exist in them, and a copperplate grant of Gobind Chand, king of Kanauj, has been found in the District.

Jaunpur contains 7 towns and 3,152 villages. Population The has varied: 1872, 1,025,961; 1881, 1,209,663; 1891, 1,264,949; 1901, 1,202,920. It is probable that the census of 1872 was incomplete; between 1891 and 1901 the District suffered from a succession of bad seasons. There are 5 *tahsils*: JAUNPUR, MARIĀH, MACHHLISHAHR, KHUTĀHAN, and KIRĀKAT, each named from the place at its headquarters except Khutāhan, which has its headquarters at SHAHGANJ. The most important town is the municipality of Jaunpur, the District capital. The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Jaunpur ...	280	2	711	269,131	961	— 3·5	6,868
Mariāh ...	321	1	676	243,792	759	— 3·9	5,049
Machhlisshahr ...	344	2	610	233,431	679	— 4·8	5,494
Khutāhan ...	362	1	700	269,438	744	— 5·4	7,542
Kirākat ...	244	1	455	187,128	767	— 7·7	7,497
District Total ...	1,551	7	3,152	1,202,920	776	— 4·9	32,450

Hindus include nearly 91 per cent. of the total, and Musalmāns 9 per cent. The density of population is uniformly high in all parts of the District. About 81 per cent. of the population speak Eastern Hindī and 15 per cent. Bihārī, the boundary between the tracts where these languages are spoken passing through the north-east of the District.

The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Chamārs (leather-workers and labourers; 182,000), Ahīrs (graziers and agriculturists; 173,000), Brāhmans, 146,000, Rājputs, 101,000, Koirīs (cultivators; 49,000), and Kurmīs (agriculturists; 46,000). Castes and occupations.

The aboriginal Bhars still number as many as 25,000. Among Musalmāns may be mentioned the Julāhās (weavers; 28,000), Shaikhs, 18,000, Pathāns, 13,000, and Bohnās (cotton-carders; 11,000). Agriculture supports as many as 77 per cent. of the total population, and general labour less than 2 per cent. Rajputs own more than a third of the District, and Brāhmans, Saiyids, Shaikhs, and Baniās are also large landholders. High castes also hold a rather greater proportion as tenants than the low castes. The inhabitants of this District supply considerable numbers of emigrants to Assam, the eastern Districts of Bengal, and to the colonies.

Christian
Missions.

There were only 62 native Christians in the District in 1901. Of these, 47 belonged to the Anglican Communion and 8 were Methodists. The Church Missionary Society opened a branch at Jaunpur in 1833. There has been a Wesleyan Mission at Shāhganj since 1879, and a Zanana Mission at Jaunpur since 1890.

General
agricultural
conditions.

The District being permanently settled, accurate details are not available as to the distribution of the various classes of soil. Generally speaking, light sandy soil is found near the banks of the rivers, especially the Sai and Gumti. The sand gradually changes to a very fertile loam which, however, requires constant irrigation, and lastly, clay is found remote from the rivers. The largest clay tracts in which the best rice can be grown are found in the north and in the south-west. The District is very highly cultivated, and there are no extensive areas of waste land, except a few *ūsar* plains in the Khutāhan *tahsil*. The Gumti and Sai frequently flood the lowlying land in their beds; but the loss is not serious, and the chief danger to agriculture is the liability of the spring crops to suffer from rust in a wet cold weather.

Chief
agricultural
statistics and
principal
crops.

The usual tenures existing in the permanently-settled tract of the United Provinces are found, *Zamīndāri mahāls* being the commonest. The *mahāls* are, however, frequently complex, that is, a single *mahāl* instead of forming a single village (*mauca*) or part of a *mauca*, includes several *maucas* or parts of *maucas*. There are a few *talukdāri* estates; but the *talukdārs* are here known as *peshkashdārs*, and the under-proprietors as *faratār*. Most of these estates were originally grants for the maintenance of the Jaunpur garrison. The principal

agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Jaunpur ...	280	192	125	29
Mariāhū ...	321	212	116	89
Machhlishahr ...	344	205	108	50
Khutāhan ...	362	228	129	50
Kirākat ...	244	161	95	27
Total ...	1,551	998	571	195

The staple food-crops are barley, covering 303 square miles, or 28 per cent. of the not cultivated area, rice (251), peas and *masūr* (137), and maize (124). The Jaunpur variety of maize is especially noted throughout the Provinces. *Gram*, wheat, *arhar*, *jowār*, and the smaller millets are also largely grown. Sugarcane is an extremely valuable crop, and was grown in 53 square miles in 1903-04, while hemp covered 14 square miles. Oilseeds, indigo, opium, and tobacco cover smaller areas.

When the District was first acquired in 1775 there were large areas of waste. Mr. Duncan, who carried out the permanent settlement, gave special facilities for breaking up waste, and also encouraged the growth of sugarcane and introduced indigo, opium, and potatoes. The result was a speedy increase in the cultivated area. During the last 60 years, however, the area under cultivation has only increased by 4 per cent., and the chief change recently has been the rise in the area double-cropped. Indigo is declining rapidly, as in most parts of the Provinces, and the area sown is now only 5 square miles, or less than a quarter of what it was 20 years ago. Maize and rice are more largely grown than before in the autumn, and wheat in the spring harvest. In adverse seasons loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are taken, but advances under the Land Improvement Act are very rare. The total loans from 1891 to 1900 amounted to only a lakh, of which Rs. 30,000 were advanced in 1896-97. Very small advances have been made since.

The cattle of the District are inferior, and the best animals used are imported. A Government bull was once kept, and its services were eagerly sought for. The ponies are also of a poor quality. ^{Improvements in agricultural practice.} ^{Cattle, ponies, and sheep, and goats.}

stamp, but are largely used as pack-animals. Sheep and goats are kept, and are of the ordinary type.

**Irriga-
tion.**

Out of 571 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, wells supplied 442 square miles, tanks or *jhils* 126, and other sources only 3. The area irrigated from tanks or *jhils* is probably under-stated, as every pond is used for irrigating the late rice. Water is raised from wells in a leather bucket by bullocks or men, except in the extreme north, where the level is so high that a lever can be used. Excellent wells can be made without brick linings, which will last from one to 10 years. The tanks are sometimes artificial, but are all of small size; the swing-basket worked by 4 or 8 persons is usually employed to raise water from tanks and *jhils*.

Minerals.

Kankar or calcareous limestone is found in all the upland parts of the District, and is used for metalling roads and for making lime.

**Arts and
Manufac-
tures.**

Sugar-refining is by far the most important industry in the District. A little coarse cotton cloth is made in many places for local consumption. The manufacture of indigo still continues, but has been on a very small scale since the introduction of synthetic indigo. Jaunpur is celebrated for the manufacture of scent, and also produces a little papier-mâché work.

**Com-
merce.**

The District being almost entirely devoted to agriculture, its trade is confined to raw materials and food-stuffs. Sugar, food-grains, scent, and oilseeds form the chief exports, and salt, piece-goods, metals, and spices are imported. Jaunpur, Shāhganj, and Mungrā Bādshāhpur are the chief trade centres.

**Railways
and Roads.**

The loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Benares through Fyzābād to Lucknow traverses the District from south to north, while the main line of the same railway crosses the south-west corner. A branch from Zafarābād to Phāphāmau on the Ganges is now under construction, and will give access to Allahābād. Shāhganj is connected with Azamgarh, and Jaunpur with Ghāzīpur by branches of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The District is well supplied with roads, the length of which is 586 miles. Of the total, 186 miles are metalled and are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 45 miles is met from local funds. An excellent system

of metalled roads radiates from Jaunpur to Allahābād, Fyzābād, Azamgarh, Benares, and Mirzāpur. Avenues are maintained on 229 miles.

Jaunpur has usually escaped from famine, owing to the rarity of complete failure of the rains. No details are available of the famines of 1770 and 1783, but the pressure of high prices was felt in 1803-01. The disastrous seasons of 1837-38 and 1860-61 hardly affected this District, and even in 1868 the threatened famine was averted by heavy rain in September. The famines of 1873-74 and 1877-78 also pressed very lightly. In 1896-97, however, the District suffered severely. Heavy rain had damaged the crops in 1894, and in the two following years the rainfall was deficient, so that the important late rice crop failed. Relief works were opened and advances were given for the construction of wells; but the first fall of rain in June, 1897, ended the famine.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service (when available), and by five Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsil*.

There are two District Munsiffs, a Subordinate Judge and a District Judge for civil work. The Court of Sessions hears the sessions cases of the Basti District as well as those of Jaunpur. Owing to the pressure on the soil, disputes about cultivation, proprietary rights, and irrigation are common, and sometimes lead to serious riots; but the worst kinds of crime, such as murder and dacoity, are not very prevalent. Female infanticide was found by Mr. Duncan to be rife in 1789, and on the passing of an Act for its repression in 1870 a large number of persons were proclaimed; but all have since been exempted, and the practice is believed to be extinct.

Though a Judge-Magistrate was placed in charge of an area corresponding to the present District as early as 1795, the revenue administration was not separated from that of the BENARES DISTRICT till 1818. From its acquisition in 1775 the District was thus in charge of the Rājā of Benares till 1788, when Mr. Duncan, the Resident, commenced a settlement which was made permanent in 1795. Default in the payment of revenue, and the turbulence of the population of this part

of the huge District of Benares led to the formation of a Deputy Collectorate of Jaunpur in 1818, which soon became a separate District. In 1820 a large tract of what is now the Azamgarh District was placed under the Collector of Jaunpur, but part of it was removed in 1823 and the rest in 1830. There have been a few other smaller changes. The revenue demand fixed by Mr. Duncan on the present area amounted to 11·1 lakhs rising to 11·3 lakhs. It has since increased to 12·5 lakhs owing to the assessment of land not previously assessed. The permanent settlement included no detailed record-of-rights and was not based on a survey; and maps and records were not prepared till between 1839 and 1841. In 1849 the rent payable by the *farotars* to the *peshkashdārs* was for the first time determined and recorded. The whole of the records prepared in 1841 were destroyed in the Mutiny of 1857, and when order was restored an attempt was made to prepare them afresh. The new record was completed in 1867, and was soon found to be incorrect and inadequate. A fresh revision was, therefore, made between 1877 and 1886, based on a re-survey. The usual village papers are now prepared annually as in the rest of the Provinces.

The current demand falls at Re. 1·4 per acre, varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 2·2 in different parts of the District. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	12,40,	12,20,	13,63,	12,47,
Total revenue	...	15,03,	16,49,	20,32,	19,36,

Local
self-gov-
ernment.

JAUNPUR CITY is the only municipality, but 6 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. The District board manages local affairs outside the limits of these, and in 1903-04 had an income and expenditure of 1·1 lakhs, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure included Rs. 60,000 on roads and buildings.

Police and
Jails.

There are 17 police-stations, and the District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 83 subordinate officers.

and 350 constables, besides 163 municipal and town police, and 1,954 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 231 inmates in 1903.

The District takes a low position as regards the literacy ^{Educa-} of its population, of whom 2·7 (5·4 males and ·1 female) per cent. ^{tion.} could read and write in 1901. Musalmāns are distinctly more advanced in this respect than Hindus, and 4·2 per cent. of the followers of Islām were literate. The number of public schools rose from 148 with 5,546 students in 1880-81 to 164 with 7,320 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 199 such schools with 8,862 pupils, of whom 169 were girls, besides 114 private schools with 1,792 pupils. Only 1,623 pupils were reading in classes beyond the primary stage. Two of the public schools were managed by Government, and 138 by the District and municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 40,000, local funds contributed Rs. 30,000, while the receipts from fees were Rs. 8,000.

There are 8 hospitals and dispensaries with accommoda- ^{Hospitals} ^{and dis-} tion for 53 in-patients. In 1903, 75,000 cases were treated, ^{pensaries.} including those of 400 in-patients, and 3,000 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,000, which was chiefly met from local funds.

About 37,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in ^{Vaccina-} 1903-04, representing a proportion of 31 per 1,000 of population. ^{tion} Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Jaunpur.

(District Gazetteer, 1884 [under revision]; P. C. Wheeler, *Report on Revision of Records in Jaunpur*, 1886; A. Führer, *The Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur*, 1889.)

Jaunpur Tahsil.—Headquarters *tahsil* of Jaunpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Haveli Jaunpur, *taippa* Saremau, Rāri, Zafarābād, Karyāt Dost and Khaprahā, and lying between 25° 37' and 25° 54' N. and 82° 24' and 82° 52' E., with an area of 280 square miles. Population fell from 278,482 in 1891 to 269,131 in 1901. There are 711 villages and two towns, the larger being JAUNPUR, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 42,771. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,39,000 and for cesses Rs. 43,000. The density of population, 961 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Through the centre of the *tahsil* winds the sinuous course of the Gumti, while the Sai crosses the western

portion and then forms the southern boundary. There is thus a considerable area of sandy soil, and ravines furrow the ground near the rivers. Out of 192 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 125 were irrigated, almost entirely from wells.

Mariāhū.—Southern *tahsīl* of Jaunpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *pargana* of Mariāhū, and *tappas* Barsathī and Gopālpur, and lying between 25° 24' and 25° 44' N. and 82° 24' and 82° 44' E., with an area of 321 square miles. Population fell from 253,402 in 1891 to 243,792 in 1901. There are 676 villages and only one town, Mariāhū, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 3,626. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,21,000 and for cesses Rs. 44,000. The density of population, 759 to the square mile, is slightly below the District average. Mariāhū is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Basūhī, while the Sai and Barnā form its north-eastern and southern boundaries. There are about 1,200 small tanks in the *tahsīl*; but wells are by far the most important source of irrigation. In 1903-04, 212 square miles were cultivated, of which 116 were irrigated.

Machhlīshahr Tahsīl.—South-western *tahsīl* of Jaunpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Ghiswā, Mungrā, and Garwārā, and lying between 25° 30' and 25° 55' N. and 82° 7' and 82° 28' E., with an area of 344 square miles. This area is exclusive of an enclave belonging to the Partābgarh District. Population fell from 244,677 in 1891 to 233,431 in 1901. There are 610 villages and two towns: MACHHLISHAHR, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 8,725, and MUNGRA-BADSHAHNUR, 6,130. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,82,000 and for cesses Rs. 44,000. The density of population, 679 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. Machhlīshahr is triangular in shape and is crossed by the Sai and Basūhī, while the Barnā forms part of the southern boundary. It contains a great deal of low-lying land in which rice is largely grown, and also some patches of barren *ūsar*. In 1903-04, 205 square miles were cultivated, of which 106 were irrigated, chiefly from wells. Tanks and *jhāls* supply nearly a fifth of the irrigated area, a larger proportion than elsewhere in this District.

Khutāhan.—Northern *tahsīl* of Jaunpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Unglī, Rārī (*taluka* Badlāpur), Karyāt Mendhā, and Chānda, and lying between 25° 50' and 26° 12' N. and 82° 21' and 82° 46' E., with an area of 362 square miles. Portions of the *tahsīl* form enclaves in the Partābgarh and Sultānpur Districts. Population fell from 286,832 in 1891 to 269,438 in 1901. There are 700 villages and only one town, SHAHGANJ, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 6,430. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,27,000 and for cesses Rs. 50,000. The density of population, 744 to the square mile, is below the District average. Several small drainage channels exist; but the Gumtī, which crosses the south-west of the *tahsīl*, is the only considerable river. Khutāhan contains a large area of good rice land, and also a number of barren *ūsar* tracts. Out of 228 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 129 were irrigated. Tanks and *jhīls* supply about one-eighth of the irrigated area, and wells most of the remainder.

Kirākat.—Eastern *tahsīl* of Jaunpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Daryāpār and Biālsī and *tappas* Chandwak, Pisārā, and Guzāra, and lying between 25° 32' and 25° 46' N. and 82° 47' and 83° 5' E., with an area of 244 square miles. Population fell from 201,556 in 1891 to 187,128 in 1901. There are 455 villages and only one town, Kirākat, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 3,355. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,80,000 and for cesses Rs. 36,000. The density of population, 767 to the square mile, is almost equal to the District average. Kirākat is bisected by the Gumtī, which flows from north-west to south-east in a very winding course. There are few tanks or *jhīls*, and irrigation is supplied almost exclusively by wells. In 1903-04, 161 square miles were cultivated, of which 95 were irrigated.

Jaunpur City.—Municipality and headquarters of the District and *tahsīl* of same name, United Provinces, situated in 25° 45' N. and 82° 41' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Bengal and North-Western Railways, 515 miles by rail from Calcutta and 977 miles by rail from Bombay. It lies on the banks of the Gumtī river and at the junction of metalled roads from Allahābād, Fyzābād, Azamgarh, Benares, and Mirzāpur.

Population has been almost stationary for the last 20 years : 1872, 35,003 ; 1881, 42,845 ; 1891, 42,815 ; 1901, 42,771. In 1901 the population included 26,091 Hindus and 16,596 Musalmāns.

The origin of the name Jaunpur, also known as Jawanpur, and occasionally as Jamanpur, is uncertain. Hindus derive it from Jamadagni, a famous *rishi*, in whose honour a shrine has been raised, while Musalmāns assert that the city takes its name from Ulugh Khān Jūnā, afterwards Muhammad Shāh (II) bin Tughlak of Delhi. Up to the 14th century the neighbouring town of ZAFARABAD was of greater importance ; but ancient remains show that a town also existed on the present site of Jaunpur. A shrine sacred to Karār Bir, the giant demon slain by Rāma, king of Ajodhyā, still stands near the fort, and tradition says that the fort itself is on the site of a temple built by Bijai Chand of Kanauj in the 12th century. In 1359 Fīroz Shāh Tughlak halted at Zafarābād on his way to Bengal, and was struck by the suitability of the neighbourhood for the foundation of a new city which was at once commenced. Some years later Jaunpur became the headquarters of a governor, and in 1394 Khwāja-i-Jahān proceeded to take up the appointment. He soon declared himself independent, and for nearly 100 years, as has been related in the history of JAUNPUR DISTRICT, his successors ruled a varying area, which sometimes extended from Bihār to Sambhal and Aligarh (Koīl), while they even threatened Delhi. Jaunpur remained the seat of a governor till the re-organization of the empire by Akbar, who raised Allahābād to the position of a provincial capital. From that date Jaunpur declined in political importance, though it retained some of its former reputation as a centre of Muhammadan learning, which had gained for it the title of the Shirāz of India. On the acquisition of the province of Benares in 1775, Jaunpur became British territory, and an assistant was posted here subordinate to the Resident of Benares. A Judge-Magistrate was appointed in 1795, and in 1818 Jaunpur became the headquarters of a sub-collector and shortly afterwards of a collector.

The main portion of the town lies on the left bank of the Gumti, while some outlying quarters and the civil station are

situated on the right bank. The river is crossed here by a magnificent stone bridge built by Munim Khān, governor under Akbar. In the city proper are situated the splendid monuments of the Jaunpur kings which form the finest specimens of Pathān architecture in northern India. Very little remains of the earlier fort built by Fīroz Shāh. It was an irregular quadrangular building, overlooking the Gumtī and surrounded by a stone wall built round an artificial earthen mound. The materials were largely obtained from temples. In 1859 the towers and most of the buildings were destroyed. A magnificent gateway, added in the 16th century, a small mosque built in 1876, and a spacious set of Turkish baths constructed by Ibrāhīm Shāh, are alone fairly complete. The earliest mosque is that known as the Atāla Masjid, which was built by Ibrāhīm Shāh, and completed in 1408. It consists of a fine courtyard with double-storied cloisters of three sides, and the mosque itself on the west. The most striking feature is the magnificently decorated façade, 75 feet in height, with a breadth of nearly 55 feet at the base, which stands before the dome of the mosque and recalls the propyla of Egypt. It consists of a great arched gateway surmounted by a pierced screen, and forming a recess in a gigantic frame flanked by massive towers. Smaller gateways of similar construction stand on either side. The Atāla Masjid is said to occupy the site of a temple of Atāla Devī which Fīroz Shāh attempted to appropriate, but which he was induced to leave on account of the threatening attitude of the people. The Dariha Masjid, built by two of Ibrāhīm's nobles, has a domed hall and two wings, marked by a low façade of the peculiar Jaunpur type, but with little ornamentation. It is said to have been built on the site of a temple of Bijai Chand of Kanauj. Only the great piers and beautiful central screen remain to show the magnificence of the Jhanjhri mosque, which was built by Ibrāhīm Shāh on the site of Jai Chand's temple at Muktaghāt, but was demolished by Sikandar Lodi. The Lāl Darwāza mosque, erected by Bibī Rāji, the queen of Mahmūd Shāh, is smaller than the Atāla Masjid, the propylon being only 49 feet high. The cloisters, which are of one storey, are in a poor state of preservation. The Jāma Masjid, or great mosque of Husain

and $82^{\circ} 44'$ E., on the road from Jaunpur to Allahābād. Population, 8,725 (1901). The ancient name of the town was Ghiswā, derived from the name of a Bhar chief, Ghisū, who is said to have ruled in the neighbourhood and founded the town. It is situated in the midst of a lowlying damp tract of country, and its present name of Machhlīshahr, or "Fishtown," was given to it owing to its liability to floods during the rainy season. No details are known of its history; but it contains the ruins of an ancient fort and 17 mosques, most of which are dilapidated. The Karbala was built in the 13th century, and the Jāma Masjid by Husain Shāh of Jaunpur. Machhlīshahr is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,600. It contains the usual offices, and also a dispensary and a middle school with 147 pupils. There is little trade.

Mungrā-Bādshāhpur.—Town in *tahsīl* Machhlīshahr, District Jaunpur, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 40'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 12'$ E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on the road from Jaunpur to Allahābād. Population 6,130 (1901). The town is said to have been founded by Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur. On the cession of the Benares province to the British it became a customs post and trade centre between Oudh and Benares. It is still a mart for the import of cotton from Allahābād and for the export of sugar. Mungrā-Bādshāhpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,400. There is a primary school with 75 pupils.

Shāhganj.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* Khutāhan, District Jaunpur, United Provinces, situated in $26^{\circ} 3'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 42'$ E., at the junction of a branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Azamgarh with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 6,430 (1901). The town was founded by Shujā-ud-daula, Nawāb of Oudh, who built a market-place, a *bāradarī*, and a *dargāh*, or tomb, in honour of Shāh Hazrat Ali. Shāhganj is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 6,000. It is a thriving mart, only second to Jaunpur, and is the centre of the sugar-refining industry, besides being a depôt for the export of grain and for the distribution of imported cotton. The town contains

a dispensary, a branch of the Wesleyan Mission, and two schools with 113 pupils.

Zafarābād.—Town in *tahsil* and District Jaunpur, United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Gumtī, in 25° 42' N. and 82° 44' E. It lies on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on the Benares-Fyzābād Road, 5 miles south-east of Jaunpur. A branch line to Allahābād is under construction. Population, 3,168 (1901). According to local tradition the town was formerly known as Manaich, and also contained forts named Asnī and Rātāgarh. It has recently been suggested by Major Vost that Manaich is to be identified with the Manaj, Munj, etc., of the Musalmān historians, which was stormed by Mahmūd of Ghazni in 1019.* During the next 170 years the town was included in the kingdom of Kanauj, and in 1194 it thus fell into the hands of Muhammad bin Sām. If the identification with Asī or Asnī is also correct, this was the place where Jai Chand had sent his treasure for safety and the place at which the Musalmān conqueror received the allegiance of the Hindu princes. In 1321 Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak sent his son, Zafar, with an army to crush the Rājputs here; but tradition says that instead of fighting, a discussion on the merits of Hinduism and Islām took place, and the Rājput chief was vanquished and became a Musalmān. Zafar Khān assumed the governorship, and the name of the town was changed to Zafarābād. In 1358 Fīroz Shāh Tughlak passed through here and decided to found a new city. With the building of Jaunpur the elder town decayed and it is now a place of small importance. Zafarābād, however, contains many remains of great interest. The Masjid of Shaikh Baran, built in 1311 or 1321, from a Hindu or Buddhist temple, consists of a hall 18 feet high with 9 bays from east to west and 7 from north to south, and probably contained a façade resembling those at JAUNPUR. A considerable area is covered by tombs and is known as the "Plain of the Martyrs" who are said to have perished in the assaults on the forts. The forts of Rātāgarh and Asnī are now represented by extensive mounds, with traces of moats, and another mound is said to cover the ruins of Bijai

* Elliot, History of India, II, p. 46.

Chand's great temple. Zafarābād is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 800. It was formerly noted for its manufacture of paper; but this has completely ceased, and the former workmen have now become masons, who go in considerable numbers as far as Calcutta and Rangoon to seek work. There are 3 schools with 230 pupils.

(A. Führer, *Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur*, 1889.)

Ghāzipur District.—District in the Benares Division, United Provinces, lying on both banks of the Ganges, between 25° 19' and 25° 54' N. and 83° 4' and 83° 58' E., with an area of 1,389 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Azamgarh and Balliā Districts; on the east by Balliā and the Shāhābād District of Bengal; on the south by Shāhābād and Benares; and on the west by Jaunpur. No hill or natural eminence is to be found within the District; but both north and south of the Ganges the country may be divided into an upland and a low-lying tract. The higher land marks the banks of ancient streams which have now disappeared. Ghāzipur is very thickly inhabited and closely cultivated, and its villages contain numbers of small collections of houses scattered in all parts, instead of being concentrated in a central site, as in the western Districts. The Ganges is the principal river and flows through the southern portion of the District in a series of bold curves. It is joined by the Gumtī after a short course in the west, and by the Karamnāsā in the south-east, which for 18 miles forms the boundary between Ghāzipur and Shāhābād. Smaller streams flow across the northern part of the District from north-west to south-east. The Gāngī and Besū join the Ganges midway in its course, while the Mangai and Chhotī Sarjū unite beyond the limits of the District, and subsequently fall into the Ganges.

Boundaries, configuration, and river systems.

The District is well wooded, but its flora presents no peculiarity. The trees are largely of cultivated varieties, such as the mango, bamboo, and various fruit trees. There are a few patches of junglo in which *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is the most conspicuous tree.

Botany.

No rocks are exposed anywhere in Ghāzipur, and the formation is purely Gangetic alluvium. *Kankar* or calcareous limestone, and saline efflorescences are common.

Geology.

Fauna. The country is too densely populated and too well cultivated to harbour many wild animals. The *nīlgai* (*Portax pictus*) and antelope are the only kind of large game found. The ordinary varieties of waterfowl are found on some of the tanks, and fish are plentiful in the Ganges and its tributaries.

Climate and temperature. As compared with other Districts in the United Provinces, Ghāzipur is hot and damp; but the actual temperature is not subject to the extremes recorded further west.

Rainfall. The average rainfall is 40 inches, and the amount received in different parts of the District varies very little. From year to year, however, fluctuations are considerable. In 1877 the fall was only 16 inches, while in 1894 the rainfall was 59 inches.

History. Tradition refers the foundation of the city of Ghāzipur to a mythical hero, Gādh, who is said to have called his stronghold Gādhīpur. Nothing definite is known of the early history of the District which was, however, certainly included in the kingdom of the Guptas of MAGADHA in the 4th and 5th centuries A. D. Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim, in the 7th century, found a kingdom called Chen-Chu in this neighbourhood, the site of the capital of which has not been satisfactorily identified. Hē noted that the soil was rich and regularly cultivated, and the towns and villages were close together; a long blank follows, which can only be filled by speculation.

In 1194 Bihār and the middle Ganges valley were conquered by Kutab-ud-dīn, the general of Muhammad Ghorī, first Musalmān emperor of Delhi. He had defeated and slain the Hindu champion, Jai Chand, the Rāthor Rājā of Kanauj, in the Jumna ravines of Etāwah; and the whole country as far as Bengal lay at the feet of the conqueror. During the succeeding century we hear little of the present District; but about the year 1330 the city of Ghāzipur was founded (according to a probable tradition) by a Saiyid chief, named Masūd, who slew the local Hindu Rājā in battle. Sultān Muhammad Tughlak thereupon granted him the estates of his conquered enemy, with the title of *Ghāzī*, which gave the name to the newly-founded city. From 1394 to 1476 Ghāzipur was incorporated in the dominions of the Sharkī dynasty of Jaunpur, who maintained

their independence for nearly a century as rivals to the rulers of Delhi. After their fall, it was reunited to the dominions of the western Sultāns, and was conquered like the surrounding country by the Mughal emperor, Bābar, after the battle of Pānīpat in 1526. In 1539, however, the southern border of the District was the scene of a decisive engagement between the Afghān prince, Sher Shāh and Humāyūn, the son of Bābar, close to Buxar in the Shāhābād District, in which the latter was utterly defeated and driven out of the country.

Sher Shāh's victory settled the fate of Ghāzipur for the next twenty years. It remained in the undisturbed possession of the Afghāns, not only through the reigns of the three emperors belonging to the Sūrī dynasty, but throughout the restored supremacy of Humāyūn. It was not till the third year of Akbar that Ghāzipur was recovered for the Mughal throne by Khān Zamān, governor of Jaunpur, from whom the town of Zamānia derives its name. After his rebellion and death in 1566, the District was thoroughly united to the Delhi empire, and organized under the *Sūbah* of Allāhābād. During the palmy days of Akbar's successors the annals of Ghāzipur are purely formal and administrative, until the rising of Nawābs of Oudh at the beginning of the last century. In 1722 Saādāt Khān made himself practically independent as viceroy of Oudh. About 1748 he appointed Shaikh Abdullah, a native of the District, who had fled from the service of the governor at Patna to the command of Ghāzipur. Abdullah has left his mark in the city by his splendid buildings. His son, Fazl Alī, succeeded him; but after various vicissitudes was expelled by Rājā Balwant Singh of Benares. For a year after the battle of Buxar in 1764 the British enjoyed the revenues of the Benares province; but the arrangement was cancelled by the Court of Directors. Balwant Singh died in 1770, and the Nawāb was compelled by the English to allow his illegitimate son, Chet Singh, to inherit his title and principality. In 1775 the suzerainty of the Benares province was ceded to the British by the Wazīr, Asaf-ud-daula. The new government continued Chet Singh in his fief until the year 1781, when he became rebellious and was deposed by Warren Hastings. From this final introduction of the British rule till the Mutiny, Ghāzipur enjoyed undisturbed peace.

In 1857 order was preserved till the Mutiny at Azamgarh became known on 3rd June. The fugitives from Azamgarh arrived on that day, and local outbreaks took place. The 65th Native Infantry, however, remained staunch, and 100 European troops on their way to Benares were detained, so that order was tolerably re-established by the 16th June. No further disturbance occurred till the news of the Dinapore mutiny arrived on the 27th July. The 65th then stated their intention of joining Kuar Singh's force; but after the rebel defeat at Arrah, they were quietly disarmed, and some European troops were stationed at Ghāzipur. No difficulties arose till the siege of Azamgarh was raised in April, when the rebels came flying down the Gogra and across the Ganges to Arrah. The disorderly element again rose, and by the end of June the eastern half of the District was utterly disorganized. In July, 1858, a force was sent to Balliā, which drove the rebels out of the Doāb, while another column cleared all the *parganas* north of the Ganges. The *parganas* south of the river remained in rebellion till the end of October, when troops were sent across, which expelled the rebels and completely restored order.

Archæo-
logy.

The whole District abounds in ancient sites where antiquities have been discovered ranging from stone celts, through the Buddhist epoch to the later Hindu period. In particular a valuable pillar inscription and an inscribed seal of the Gupta kings of Magadha have been found at BHITRI, and another inscribed pillar of the same period (now at Benares) at Pahlādpur. A few Muhammadan buildings of interest stand at Bhitri, Ghāzipur, and SAIDPUR.

The
people.

Ghāzipur contains 7 towns and 2,489 villages. The population increased between 1872 and 1891; but a series of adverse seasons from 1893 to 1896 caused a serious decrease in the next decade, chiefly through deaths from fever and migration: 1872, 832,635; 1881, 963,189; 1891, 1,024,753; 1901, 913,818. It is probable that the census of 1872 under-stated the actual population. More emigrants are supplied to Eastern Bengal and Assam from the District than from any other in the United Provinces. There are 4 *tahsils*: GHAZIPUR, MUHAMMADABAD, ZAMANIA, and

SAIDPUR, each named from the town at its headquarters. The municipal town of GHAZIPUR, the District headquarters, is the chief place of importance. The main statistics of population in 1901 are given below:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Ghazipur ...	391	1	824	266,871	683	— 19·7	9,227
Muhammādābād	320	2	694	226,760	709	— 11·0	5,365
Zamānia ...	381	2	354	237,867	624	— 3·8	8,206
Saidpur ...	297	2	617	182,320	614	— 13·3	5,595
District Total	1,389	7	2,489	913,818	658	— 10·8	28,893

About 90 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 10 per cent. Musalmāns. The District is very thickly populated in all parts. Almost 97 per cent. of the total speak the Bhojpuri dialect of Bihār,* and the remainder speak Hindustāni.

The most numerous Hindu castes are the Ahirs (graziers and cultivators; 145,000), Chamārs (leather-workers and labourers; 117,000), Rājputs or Chhattrīs, 78,000, Koirīs (cultivators; 66,000), Brāhmans, 63,000, Bhars (labourers; 45,000), Bhuinhārs, (agriculturists; 38,000), and Bindis (fishermen and cultivators; 28,000). The Bhuinhārs are a high caste, corresponding to the Bābhans of Bihār. The Koirīs, Bhars (an aboriginal race), and Bindis (akin to the Kabārs) are only found in the east of the United Provinces and in Bihār. The District is essentially agricultural, and 71 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, while 5½ per cent. are supported by general labour. Brāhmans, Chhattrīs, and Bhuinhārs own nearly two-thirds of the whole District, and Musalmāns about one-fifth. The three high castes of Hindus named above cultivate about two-fifths of the area held by tenants, and lower castes hold about half.

* Specimens are given in *Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1884, page 232.

Christian Missions. Out of 329 native Christians in 1901, the Anglican Communion claimed 111, the Lutherans 63, and 42 were Presbyterians. The Lutheran Mission has been established at Ghāzipur since 1855, and the Zanana Mission since 1890.

General agricultural conditions. The usual soils are found in the upland areas varying from light sandy soil to loam and clay. In some places, and especially in the east of the District, the soil is black, and resembles the rich black soil of Bundelkhand in its physical qualities. In the wide valley of the Ganges large stretches of rich alluvial soil are found, which produce excellent spring crops without irrigation. The District is within the area in which blight attacks the spring crops.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops. The ordinary tenures found in the permanently-settled Districts of the United Provinces exist in Ghāzipur. Many *mahāls* are of the variety called complex, and instead of including a single village (*manza*) or part of a village extend to several villages. The weakness of joint responsibility, and the large number of co-sharers who desire to collect rent and pay revenue separately instead of through a representative, render the revenue administration very difficult. The chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, areas being given in square miles :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Ghāzipur ...	391	236	143	90
Muhammādābād ...	320	234	82	38
Zamānia ...	381	302	53	16
Saidpur ...	297	186	87	41
Total ...	1,389	958	365	185

Rice and barley are the chief food-crops and covered 209 and 230 square miles, or 22 and 24 per cent. of the total cultivated area in 1903-04. Peas and *masūr* (161), *gram* (117), *kodon* (89), *arhar* (82), wheat (61), and *bājra* (60) are also largely cultivated. Barley is grown chiefly on the uplands, and pure wheat, pure *gram*, and mixed wheat and *gram* in the lowlands. Sugarcane (35 square miles) and opium (26) are very important crops.

Melons are largely grown in sandy alluvial deposits, and close to Ghāzipur town 200 or 300 acres of roses supply material for scent.

The area under cultivation increased by about 11 per cent. between 1840 and 1880, but there has been no permanent increase since then, and within the last 20 years no improvements have been noted in agricultural practice. ^{Improvements in agricultural practice:} Poppy is more largely grown, and the area under *gram* has increased; but, on the other hand, indigo cultivation, which was formerly important, is rapidly dying out, and a smaller area is planted with sugarcane. The cultivation of tobacco for the home market was introduced at Ghāzipur in 1876, but has been abandoned. Few advances are made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Out of Rs. 60,000 advanced between 1890 and 1900, Rs. 49,000 were lent in the single year 1896-97. In four years since 1900 Rs. 10,000 were advanced.

There is no particular breed of cattle in the District, and the best animals are imported. Two selected bulls are at present maintained by the Court of Wards for the improvement of the local stock. ^{Cattle, ponies, and sheep.} A stud farm was maintained at Ghāzipur for many years, but was closed about 1873, and only inferior ponies are now bred in the District. Sheep and goats are plentiful, but the breed is not peculiar.

Out of 365 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, 259 were supplied by wells, 93 by tanks, and 13 by streams. ^{Irrigation.} The rivers are of little value owing to their depth below the surrounding country. Swamps or *jhāls* are used as long as there is any water left in them; but they dry up by December, and then wells take their place. The wells are usually worked by oxen, which raise water in leathern buckets. Many of the tanks are artificial, but all are of small size. In the rice tracts water is held up by small field embankments. Irrigation is required for the spring crops in all parts of the District, except the black soil and the alluvial tract.

Kankar is found throughout the District, except in the alluvial deposits of the Ganges, and is used for metalling roads and making lime. ^{Minerals.} Saltpetre and carbonate of soda are extracted from saline efflorescences or *reh*.

There are few manufactures in the District. Sugar is refined, and coarse cloth is woven in small quantities for ^{Arts and Manufactures.}

local use. GHAZIPUR TOWN, however, contains two important industries—the preparation of opium for export, and the distillation of otto of roses and other perfumes.

Com-
merce.

The District exports sugar, oilseeds, hides, perfumes, opium, and occasionally grain, and imports piece-goods, yarn, cotton, salt, spices, and metals. Ghāzipur town was once the chief trading centre in the eastern portion of the Ganges-Gogra Doāb, and also traded with the Districts north of the Gogra and with Nepāl. The opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway through Gorakhpur deprived it of the trans-Gogra trade, and the Doāb traffic has been largely diverted by other branches. River traffic with the District has now decreased considerably, and only bulky goods, such as grain and Mirzāpur stone, are carried by boat. Saidpur, Zamānia, and Ghāzipur are the chief trading centres ; but the recent railway extensions are changing the direction of commerce.

Railways
and
Roads.

Ghāzipur is now well supplied by railways. For many years the main line of the East Indian Railway, which crosses the District south of the Ganges, was the only line ; a branch was subsequently made from Dildārnagar to Tārī Ghāt on the Ganges opposite Ghāzipur town, as a Provincial railway. Between 1898 and 1904 the tract lying north of the Ganges was opened up by the Bengal and North-Western Railway (metre-gauge), one line running north and south from Benares to Gorakhpur, while another passes east and west from Jaunpur to Balliā, the junction being at Aunrihār. Communications by road are also good. There are 587 miles of road, of which 96 are metalled. The latter are in charge of the Public Works department, but the cost of maintenance of all but 21 miles is charged to local funds. The main lines are those from Ghāzipur to Gorakhpur (with a branch to Azamgarh), to Benares and to Buxar. Avenues are maintained on 91 miles.

Famine.

The District has suffered from no great famine since the commencement of British rule. In 1783 there was great scarcity in the province of Benares, and Hastings described a scene of desolation from Buxar to Benares. Distress was felt in 1873-74 and in 1877-78, the latter being more severe ; but although relief works were opened, few people came to them. The District suffered from an excess of rain in 1894, and a deficiency

in 1895 and 1896. Prices rose very high; but the spring crop of 1897 was very good and the cultivators sold their crops at high prices, while the labouring classes are accustomed to seek employment in distant parts of India.

The Collector is usually assisted by a member of the Indian District Civil Service and by 5 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. ^{staff.} An officer of the Opium department is responsible for operations in the District in addition to the large staff of the factory. A *tahsildār* is posted at the headquarters of each *tahsil*.

There are 3 District Munsiffs, a Sub-Judge, and District Civil Judge for civil work. The adjoining District of Balliā is <sup>Civil Jus-
tice and
Crime.</sup> included in both the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Ghāzīpur. The people of Ghāzīpur are exceedingly litigious and rather quarrelsome, while the excessive sub-division of land and the large area subject to alluvion and diluvion are the cause of many disputes. Offences against the peace are thus common, and even serious crimes, such as arson, occur frequently. On the other hand, professional dacoity is almost unknown.

The District was ceded to the British in 1775 as part of the province of Benares, and its revenue administration was that of the BENARES DISTRICT up to 1818, when a separate District of Ghāzīpur was formed. The latter also included the present District of Balliā which was separated in 1879. The revenue of the District was thus permanently settled between 1787 and 1795, and the changes made subsequently have been due to the resumption of revenue-free land, or assessment of land which had otherwise escaped assessment, and to changes owing to alluvion and diluvion. The permanent settlement was made without any survey and did not include the preparation of a record-of-rights. The necessity for both of these operations was obvious, and between 1839 and 1841 a survey was made, on the basis of which a record-of-rights was drawn up. At the same time land which had escaped at the permanent settlement was assessed. As the papers prepared between 1840 and 1842 were not periodically corrected, they soon fell into confusion, and an attempt was made in 1863 to revise them. In 1879, however, a complete revenue resurvey was carried out, and a revised record was subsequently prepared which has had a very beneficial effect in settling disputes. Annual papers are

now maintained by the *patwāris*, as in the rest of the Provinces. The revenue assessed in 1795 was 8·5 lakhs, and the demand for 1903-04 was 10·3 lakhs, falling at the rate of R. 1·4 per acre on the whole District, and varying from R. 1 to Rs. 2 in different *parganas*.

The collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been in thousands of rupees:—

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	...	10,51,	10,48,	10,37,	10,14,
Total revenue	...	...	14,00,	16,49,	16,01,	16,41,

Local
self-gov-
ernment.

There is only one municipality, Ghāzīpur, and 5 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Outside the limits of these local affairs are managed by the District board. In 1903-04 the total income was Rs. 98,000, of which Rs. 42,000 were derived from local rates, and the expenditure was a lakh, including Rs. 56,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police
and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 77 subordinate officers, and 313 constables, distributed in 15 police-stations, besides a force of 130 municipal and town police, and 1,653 rural and road police. The District jail, which also accommodates prisoners from Balliā, had a daily average of 435 inmates in 1903.

Educa-
tion.

The population of Ghāzīpur compares fairly well with other Districts as regards literacy, and 3·2 per cent. (6·2 males and ·2 females) could read and write in 1901. In the case of Musalmāns, the percentage rises to 4·3 per cent. The number of public schools rose from 123 with 5,133 pupils in 1880-81 to 182 with 8,712 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 202 such schools with 10,449 pupils, of whom 447 were girls, besides 50 private schools with 457 pupils. One of the public schools is managed by Government, and 102 by the District and municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 46,000, local funds met charges amounting to Rs. 40,000, and the receipts from fees were only Rs. 3,100.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

There are 8 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 72 in-patients. In 1903, 59,000 cases were treated, including

those of 1,400 in-patients, and 3,500 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,000, chiefly met from local funds.

About 24,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 26 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Ghāzipur.

(W. Oldham, *Memoir on Ghazeepeer District*, 1870 and 1876; *District Gazetteer*, 1884 [under revision]; W. Irvine, *Report on Revision of Records, Ghazipur*, 1886.)

Ghāzipur Tahsil.—Headquarters *tahsil* of Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Ghāzipur, Pachotar, and Shādīābād, and lying north of the Ganges between 25° 23' and 25° 53' N. and 83° 16' and 83° 43' E., with an area of 391 square miles. Population fell from 319,385 in 1891 to 266,871 in 1901, the rate of decrease being nearly 20 per cent. There are 824 villages and only one town, GHĀZIPUR, the District and *tahsil* headquarters; population, 39,429. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,66,000 and for cesses Rs. 49,000. The density of population, 683 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. Besides the Ganges, the Gāngī, Besū, and Mangai drain the *tahsil*, flowing across it from north-west to south-east. In the northern portions rice is largely grown, and there are considerable tracts of barren *ūsar* land from which carbonate of soda (*sajji*) is collected. Out of 236 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 143 were irrigated. Tanks supply one-tenth of the irrigated area, and wells the remainder.

Muhammadābād Tahsil.—Eastern *tahsil* of Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Zahūrābād, Muhammadābād, and Dehma, and lying north of the Ganges, between 25° 31' and 25° 54' N. and 83° 36' and 83° 58' E., with an area of 320 square miles. Population fell from 251,823 in 1891 to 226,760 in 1901. There are 694 villages and 2 towns, the larger being MUHAMMADABAD, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 7,270. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,41,000 and for cesses Rs. 45,000. The density of population, 709 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Through the centre of the *tahsil* flows the Mangai, while the Chhoti Sarjū crosses the north. Rice and

sugarcane are largely grown in the northern portion of Muḥammadābād, where *jhils* and tanks abound, while spring crops are the staple in the south, which includes a large area of alluvial soil and forms one of the most fertile tracts in the District. In 1903-04, 234 square miles were cultivated, of which 82 were irrigated. Tanks supply about one-ninth of the irrigated area, and wells most of the remainder.

Zamānia Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Zamānia and Mahaich, and lying south of the Ganges and north of the Karamnāsā between 25° 19' and 25° 36' N. and 83° 15' and 83° 52' E., with an area of 381 square miles. Population fell from 246,930 in 1891 to 237,867 in 1901, the rate of decrease, 4 per cent., being the lowest in the District. There are 354 villages and two towns, BARA, population 5,260, and ZAMANIA, the *tahsīl* headquarters (5,252). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,43,000 and for cesses Rs. 52,000. The density of population, 624 to the square mile, is slightly below the District average. In the north is a large area of rich alluvial soil, which requires no irrigation and contains some exceptionally fertile areas where poppy is largely grown. Near the Karamnāsā black soil is found, in which also irrigation is not required. In 1903-04, 302 square miles were cultivated, of which 53 were irrigated. The irrigated area lies chiefly in the west and centre of the *tahsīl*, and is supplied almost entirely by wells.

Saidpur Tahsīl.—Western *tahsīl* of Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Saidpur, Bahriābād, Khānpur, and Karanda, and lying north of the Ganges between 25° 28' and 25° 46' N. and 83° 4' and 83° 26' E., with an area of 297 square miles. Population fell from 206,615 in 1891 to 182,320 in 1901. There are 617 villages and two towns, of which SAIDPUR, the *tahsīl* headquarters, has a population of 4,260. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,75,000 and for cesses Rs. 39,000. The density of population, 614 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. Besides the Ganges and Gumtī, the chief drainage channel is the Gāngī, which flows from north-west to south-east. In the south-east corner lies a fine stretch of rich alluvial land, while towards

the north the soil is a heavy clay, where rice is grown. Elsewhere the ordinary loam is found. In 1903-04, 186 square miles were cultivated, of which 87 were irrigated, chiefly from wells.

Bāra.—Town in *tahsīl* Zamānia, District Ghāzipur, United Provinces, situated in 25° 3' N. and 83° 52' E., on the Ganges, 18 miles south-east of Ghāzipur. Population, 5,260 (1901). Bāra is a long, narrow, straggling town at the confluence of the Karamnāsā and Ganges. Close to here, on the banks of the smaller river, was fought the battle, usually known as Chausā Ghāt, between Humāyūn and Sher Khān in 1539, which ended in the defeat and flight of the former. There are some old Hindu temples and a spacious *īdgāh*. Bāra has no trade, but contains two schools with about 77 pupils, of whom 22 are girls.

Bhitri.—Village in *tahsīl* Saidpur, District Ghāzipur, United Provinces, situated in 25° 34' N. and 83° 17' E., 3 miles north-east of Saidpur-Bhitri station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The place is important for the archaeological remains found there. A red sandstone pillar, consisting of a single block, 28½ feet in height, stands near a large mound and bears an undated inscription of Skanda Gupta of Magadha.* A still more important inscription was found on a seal at the same place, which gives the genealogy of nine generations of the Gupta kings.† A modern mosque in the village has been largely built from fragments of ancient sculptures found in the neighbourhood. A fine bridge over the Gāngī here dates from the 15th century, when it was built by one of the kings of Jaunpur. Bhitri contains an aided primary school with 79 pupils.

Ghāzipur Town.—Municipality and headquarters of the District and *tahsīl* of same name, United Provinces, lying in 25° 35' N. and 83° 30' E., on the left bank of the Ganges. It is situated on a branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and is connected by a steam ferry with the terminus of a branch of the East Indian Railway. Population, 39,429 (1901). The town was founded, according to Hindu tradition, by Rājā Gādh, an eponymous hero, from whom it took the name of Gādhipur; but it more probably derives its name from the Saiyid chief, Masūd, whose title was Malik-us-Sādāt Ghāzī. Masūd defeated

* Fleet, *Gupta Inscriptions*, page 52.

† Journal, *Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1889, pages 84 and 88.

the local Rājā and founded Ghāzipur about 1330. For its later history and Mutiny narrative see GHAZIPUR DISTRICT. The city stretches along the bank of the Ganges for nearly two miles, with a breadth from north to south of about three-quarters of a mile. The massive walls of the old palace, called the Chahal Sitūn or forty pillars, the numerous masonry *ghāts*, and a mud fort form striking items in the appearance of the river front. Masūd's tomb and that of his son are plain buildings, and the only other antiquities are the tank and tomb of Pahār Khān, who was governor in 1580, and the garden, tank, and tomb of Abdullah, the governor in the 18th century. Abdullah's palace, which was still intact at the time of Heber's visit, is now in ruins, though a gateway still remains. The tomb of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805, consists of a domed quasi-Grecian building with a marble statue by Flaxman. Ghāzipur is the headquarters of the Opium Agent for the United Provinces, and the opium factory is situated here, to which are consigned the poppy products, opium leaf, and trash of all the opium-producing Districts in the United Provinces. The factory occupies an area of about 45 acres, and its main function is to prepare opium for the China market, where it is known as Benares opium. Opium for consumption in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central Provinces, and part of the supply for Bengal, Assam, and Burma are also prepared here, besides morphia and its salts, and codeia for the Medical department in all parts of India. During the busy season, from April to June, about 3,500 hands are employed daily; while at other times the number varies from 500 to 2,000. A municipality was constituted in 1867, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 39,000, respectively. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 45,000, chiefly from octroi Rs. 31,000, and rents Rs. 6,000. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 46,000. The town is no longer an important trade centre, as the tract north of the Ganges, which it formerly served, is now traversed by railways. Besides the manufacture of opium, the chief industry is that of scent-distilling. Roses are grown close to the town, and rose-water and otto of roses are largely manufactured. There are about 14 schools attended by over 1,400 pupils. Ghāzipur is also the headquarters

of the Lutheran Mission in the District, and contains male and female dispensaries.

Muhammadābād Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, situated in 25° 37' N. and 83° 47' E., on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and close to the road from Ghāzīpur to Buxar. Population, 7,270 (1901). The town is administered under Act XX of 1856 with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,500. It contains one tolerably straight thoroughfare, lined with well built shops and houses, and wears a neat and clean appearance. A weekly bazar is held, and a flourishing export trade in grain is springing up. Besides the ordinary public offices, there are a dispensary, a *munsiffi*, and two schools with 184 pupils.

Saidpur Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Ghāzīpur, United Provinces, situated in 25° 32' N. and 82° 13' E., on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Population, 4,260 (1901). Nothing is known of the history of Saidpur, but it contains remains of great interest. In the town itself are two Musalmān *dargāhs* constructed from Hindu or Buddhist pillars, if they were not actually *chaityas* attached to a *vihārā* or monastery. Large mounds exist in the neighbourhood, which undoubtedly conceal ancient buildings. Saidpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,400. There is a considerable trade in oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, hides, and *sajjī*, or carbonate of soda. The town also contains a dispensary and a school with about 140 pupils. (*Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, XXXIV, pages 80–82.)

Zamānia Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Ghāzīpur, United Provinces, situated in 25° 23' N. and 83° 34' E., 2 miles north-east of the Zamānia station on the East Indian Railway. Population, 5,252 (1901). The town was founded in 1560 by Ali Kulī Khān, and named after his title of Khān Zamān. Two hundred years later it was burnt by Fazl Ali and remained deserted for some years. According to Hindu tradition it derives its name from the *rishi*, Jamadagni. A massive pillar, about 20 feet high, stands on a heap of ruins south-east of Zamānia, but bears no inscription. Zamānia is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and

expenditure of about Rs. 1,100. It has some trade in sugar and rice. There are 3 schools with 170 pupils, of whom 20 are girls.

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

Balliā District (*Baliyā*).—Eastern District in the Benares Division, United Provinces, lying between $25^{\circ} 33'$ and $26^{\circ} 11'$ N. and between $83^{\circ} 38'$ and $84^{\circ} 39'$ E., with an area of 1,245 square miles. It consists of a wedge-shaped tract of country forming the eastern extremity of the Ganges-Gogra Doāb, and is bounded on the north-east by the Gogra, which separates it from Gorakhpur District and from the Sāran District of Bengal; on the south by the Ganges, which divides it from the Bengal District of Shāhābād; and on the west by Azamgarh and Ghāzīpur. Balliā may be divided into two almost equal areas, the modern alluvial formation which lies along the banks of the Ganges and Gogra, especially the former, and the uplands in the centre and west of the District, which also consist of an alluvium deposited in past ages. The meeting of these two areas takes place by a gentle slope, and there is no prominent ridge. Every part of the District is highly cultivated and thickly populated. The Ganges and Gogra are the chief rivers, and every year carry on a continual process of destruction and renewal. At each bend the concave bank is being eroded, while the opposite shore is receiving a new alluvial deposit to fill up the void left by the receding river. After a period of years the process is reversed, or the river suddenly cuts a new bed for itself. Besides the Ganges and Gogra, the only river of importance is the Chhotī or lesser Sarjū, a branch from the Gogra, which leaves that river in the Azamgarh District, and joins the Ganges a little to the west of Balliā town. It forms approximately the boundary between this District and Ghāzīpur in the upper part of its course. The SURAHA TAL is the largest perennial lake, and is connected with the Ganges by a narrow, deep channel, the Katihār Nadi, which admits the Ganges floods in the rainy season and drains the lake when the river falls again.

Botany.

The flora of the District presents no peculiarity. The upland area is well wooded, and mango groves abound in great profusion. In the alluvial soil liable to be inundated the *babūl* (*Acacia arabica*) is the principal tree. The toddy palm is very common in the west of the District. There is very little jungle; but where waste exists the *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is found, while

On the banks of the rivers tall grasses and tamarisk form a refuge for wild hogs.

The whole District contains no rock formation ; but the older alluvium is distinguished from the new by the prevalence of *kankar* or nodular limestone.

The wild animals of Balliā are not important owing to the density of cultivation. *Nilgai* (*Portax pictus*) and wild hogs are, however, found in the grass jungles near the rivers. Wild fowl of all kinds are found on the lakes. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and ponds and are much used for food. The fishing rights in the lower reaches of the Chhotī Sarjū belong to Government.

The District resembles the border Districts of Ghāzīpur and Azamgarh in point of climate. Extremes of heat and cold are less than in the more western Districts, and to European constitutions and also to the natives of drier tracts the climate is relaxing.

The average rainfall is 42 inches, equally distributed in all parts. The rainy season commences early and as a rule lasts longer than in the Districts further west.

There is no material for a history of the District, which only became a separate entity in 1879. Many ancient mounds and ruined forts exist, which are generally assigned by the people to the Bhars and Cherūs, who are said to have held the tract before the Musalmān conquest. Some of them probably contain Buddhist remains, and attempts have been made to identify sites visited by the Chinese pilgrims. Balliā was no doubt included in the early Hindu kingdom of MAGADHA, and a thousand years later in the Musalmān kingdom of Jaunpur. Under Akbar it belonged to the *Sūbahs* of Allāhābād and Bihār. In the 18th century it became included in the territory subject to the Rājā of Benares. The *Doāba pargana* was ceded to the British as part of Bihār in 1765, and the rest of the District in 1775. Up to 1879 Balliā was included first in the Benares, and then in the GHAZIPUR DISTRICT. In 1893 a wave of fanaticism spread over the east of the United Provinces, and riots took place over the slaughter of kine by Musalmāns. The people of this District took a prominent part in the movement.

The District contains 13 towns and 1,784 villages. Its population increased between 1872 and 1891 and decreased in

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Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

the next decade: 1872, 726,791; 1881, 975,673; 1891, 995,327; 1901, 987,768. The census of 1872 probably under-stated the population, while in 1891 a serious outbreak of fever took place. The District supplies large numbers of emigrants to eastern Bengal and to Assam. There are 3 *tahsils*: BALLIA, RASRA, and BANSDIH, each named from the place at its headquarters. The municipality of BALLIA, the District headquarters, is the chief town in the District.

The main statistics of population in 1901 are shown below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Ballia ...	441	6	572	405,623	920	— 1	17,657
Rasra ...	433	2	697	288,226	666	— 6·7	6,065
Bansdih ...	871	5	615	293,919	792	+ 4·2	8,236
District Total,	1,245	13	1,784	987,768	793	— 7	31,958

About 93 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 7 per cent. are Musalmāns. The decrease in population between 1891 and 1901 was much less than in the adjoining Districts, while the density is higher than in any District in the Provinces except Benares. More than 99 per cent. of the population speak Bihārī, the prevailing dialect being Bhojpurī.

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous Hindu castes are the Rājputs or Chhattrīs, 129,000, Brāhmans, 117,000, Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 111,000), Chamārs (leather-workers and labourers; 90,000), Koiris (cultivators; 64,000), Bhars (cultivators; 50,000), Baniās, 42,000, and Bhuinhārs (agriculturists; 31,000). The Bhars are an aboriginal race chiefly found in the Benares Division. The Dusādhs, 17,000, are noteworthy as supplying large numbers of the village policemen and also of professional criminals. Among Musalmāns are found Julāhās (weavers; 33,000) and Shaikhs, 8,000. About two-thirds of the total area belong to the Chhattrīs, who also cultivate a very large proportion of the District. The District is essentially agricultural; 67 per cent.

Botany.

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

Kodon and other small millets covered 146 square miles, barley 193, rice 143, peas 147, and *gram* 121. Other food crops of importance are maize, *arhar*, and wheat. Sugar is a most valuable crop and covered 58 square miles, while opium was grown in 6 square miles.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Before the permanent settlement, a good deal of the District was waste, but improved administration soon led to extended cultivation, and at the first preparation of records in 1840 it was found that the District had become fully cultivated. There has been little or no permanent extension since that date. Agricultural methods show no changes. Very small advances are made in ordinary years under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and still smaller under the Land Improvement Act. Out of Rs. 46,000 advanced in 10 years ending in 1900, the advances in two years amounted to Rs. 35,000. In the next 4 years only Rs. 520 were lent.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle of the District are of a poor stamp, and the best animals are all imported or purchased at the large fair held near Ballia. Horse-breeding operations under the Government Stud department were formerly carried on in and near the District at Korantādi, Buxar, and Ghāzipur, and at that time the Government stallions were used by the *samīndārs*. Since the abolition of the stud, about 1873, there has been a decline, but small ponies are still bred for sale in the neighbourhood. The sheep and goats are generally inferior.

Irrigation.

Out of 306 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, 232 were served by wells, 44 by tanks and *jhils*, and 30 by other sources. Artificial irrigation is chiefly required in the upland area, and wells are by far the most important source of supply. Rice land, however, is largely kept moist by small field embankments which hold up rain water. Artificial tanks are very numerous, but are all small excavations. Ponds and *jhils* or swamps are made use of as long as water remains in them. The only stream used to an appreciable extent is the Katihar Nadi, which is dammed at several places, and admits Ganges water to the Surahā Tāl during the rains. In the uplands water is raised from wells in leather buckets drawn by oxen. Where the spring level is higher, the lever (*dhenkli*) is used, and the swing basket is the usual means of lifting water from tanks or *jhils*, and streams.

Botany.

Kankar or nodular limestone is found in the upland area ^{Minerals.} and is used for making lime and metalling roads. Saline efflorescences (*reh*) are found in the west of the District, and very large quantities of saltpetre and carbonate of soda are manufactured.

The most considerable industry in the District is sugar- ^{Arts and} refining, after indigenous methods, and the raw material is even ^{Manufac-} imported from the Shāhābād District. Coarse cotton cloth is woven in many villages, chiefly for local use. A little indigo is made, but this industry is fast disappearing.

The principal article of trade is sugar, which is exported ^{Com-} largely to Bengal, but also goes to Rājputāna and Bombay. ^{merce.} Oilseeds, *gram*, wheat, saltpetre, carbonate of soda, and a little coarse cloth are exported, chiefly to Bengal, and the imports are rice, spices, piece-goods, salt, and metals. River traffic has survived in this District, especially on the Gogra and Chhoti Sarjū, but it seems probable that the railway extensions recently made will capture a great deal of the trade. Balliā, Majhauwā, Maniar, Belthra, and a village near Rasrā are the chief ports. A great deal of trade, especially in cattle and ponies, is carried on at the annual fair held at Balliā, and there are many small towns and villages which play an important part in the trade of the District.

A branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from ^{Railways} Mau in the Azamgarh District passes through the District from ^{and} west to east, where its terminus is situated near the bank of the Gogra; another branch from Jaunpur and Ghāzīpur joins this at Phepnā. The Benares-Gorakhpur branch of the same railway ^{Roads.} traverses the north-west and crosses the Gogra by a bridge at Turtipār. There are 414 miles of roads, of which 52 are metalled. The latter are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 9 miles is charged to local funds. Avenues have been planted along on 88 miles of road. The chief routes are from Balliā to Ghāzīpur, with a branch from Phepnā to Rasrā, and from Balliā to Bānsdih; the other metalled roads are chiefly short feeders to the railway.

Balliā has suffered very little from scarcities. The south ^{Famine.} and east of the District are able to produce excellent spring crops after being flooded by the Ganges, and water can always

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

District staff.

Civil Justice and Crime.

Land Revenue administration.

Botany.

be obtained from temporary wells. In 1896-97 this tract was hardly affected, and even in the west of the District nothing worse than scarcity was felt. No relief works were required in any part.

The Collector is usually assisted by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. Besides the ordinary members of the District staff, an officer of the Opium department is stationed at Balliā. There is a *tahsildār* at the headquarters of each *tahsil*.

Civil work is dealt with by two Munsiffs, and the District lies within the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Judge of Ghāzīpur. Balliā bears an unenviable reputation for the litigious and quarrelsome nature of its inhabitants. Affrays, and even murders, arising from disputes about the changes made by the rivers, are more common than in most Districts of the United Provinces. The more serious offences against property are, however, infrequent, though the Dusādhs have a bad reputation as thieves and burglars, and the District is the home of many pick-pockets and river-thieves, who ply their trade elsewhere.

Pargana Doāba was acquired in 1765 with Bihār, and the rest of the District in 1775 with the provinces of Benares. Doāba was administered as part of the SHAHABAD DISTRICT in Bengal till 1818, when it was transferred to the BENARES DISTRICT, which at that time included Balliā. Shortly afterwards GHAZIPUR DISTRICT, including Balliā, was separated from Benares, and in 1832 and 1837 portions of the present Balliā District were added to Azamgarh. Three *parganas* formed a separate sub-division of Ghāzīpur, administered by a member of the Indian Civil Service posted at Balliā. In 1879 a separate District was formed, and in 1894 a considerable area was added from Ghāzīpur. The whole District was thus permanently settled, either in Shāhābād or Benares, before the close of the 18th century. A striking feature in the fiscal history of the District has been the tenacity with which the great landholding clans of Rājputs have maintained their hold on the land in spite of nominal sales. This was facilitated by the fact that the permanent settlement was carried out without any attempt to record completely all persons having an interest in land. The defect was remedied by a detailed survey, and the preparation

of a record-of-rights at various times between 1837 and 1841. The records of that portion of the District which was included in Azamgarh were revised at the resettlements made in that District. For the greater portion, however, the record was not periodically corrected, and soon became obsolete. In 1867-69 it was partially revised. At the same time village papers were prepared for the Lakhnesar *pargana*, for which no records of any sort existed. Shortly after the formation of a separate District a new revision was commenced, which was completed in 1885, and records are now maintained as in the rest of the Provinces. The present revenue demand is 6·8 lakhs, or about R. 1 per acre, varying in different *parganas* from R. ·8 to R. 1·5. Collections on account of land revenue and total revenue have been, in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	6,13,	6,30,	6,45,	6,64,
Total revenue	...	7,85,	10,55,	11,20,	11,95,

There is only one municipality, BALLIA, but 8 towns are Local self-administered under Act XX of 1856. Outside the limits of Govern-ment, these local affairs are managed by the District board which had an income of Rs. 86,000 in 1903-04, of which Rs. 35,000 were derived from local rates and Rs. 25,000 from ferries. The expenditure was Rs. 96,000, including Rs. 51,000 spent on roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 Police and inspectors; 79 subordinate officers, and 274 constables, distributed in 12 police-stations. There are also 119 municipal and town police, and 1,370 rural and road police. The District jail contained on the average 50 inmates in 1903, but prisoners sentenced for long terms are transferred to Ghazipur or to a central jail. Jails.

The District stands fairly high as regards the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 3·2 per cent. (6·6 males and ·1 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools has increased from 74 with 2,801 pupils in 1880-81 to 123 with 6,600 in 1900-01, but part of this increase is due to additions Education.

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to the District area. In 1903-04 there were 151 public schools with 7,423 pupils, all of whom were boys, besides 13 private schools with 400 pupils. Only 455 pupils in both classes of schools were reading beyond the primary stage. One school was managed by Government and 106 by the District and municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 39,000, local funds contributed Rs. 32,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 6,000.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

There are 5 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 32 in-patients. 39,000 cases were treated in 1903 including those of 401 in-patients, and 3,256 operations were performed. The total cost was Rs. 7,600, chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccina-
tion.

About 43,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing the high proportion of 44 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Balliā.

[*District Gazetteer*, 1884 (under revision); D. T. Roberts, *Report on Revision of Records, Balliā District*, 1886.]

Balliā Tahsil (Baliyā).—Southern *tahsil* of Balliā District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Balliā, Doāha, Kopāchit (East), and Garha, and lying between 25° 33' and 25° 56' N. and 83° 55' and 84° 39' E., with an area of 441 square miles. Population fell from 406,151 in 1891 to 405,623 in 1901. There are 572 villages and 6 towns, including BALLIĀ, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 15,278, CHIT FIROZPUR or BARAGAON, (9,505), BAIRIA, (8,635), BHALSAND, (5,777), and HALDI, (5,269). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,11,000 and for cesses Rs. 60,000. The density of population, 920 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. This *tahsil* lies along the northern bank of the Ganges, with its eastern extremity enclosed between the Ganges and Gogra. It is noted for its fertility, the soil being of modern alluvial formation, and a large portion being subject to annual inundation by the Ganges. Out of 327 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, only 47 were irrigated, almost entirely from wells and from the Katihār Nadi. The rich alluvial soil in the river bed does not require irrigation.

Botany.

Rasrā Tahsil.—Western *tahsil* of Balliā District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Lakhnesar, Sikandarpur (West), Kopāchit (West), and Bhadaon, and lying between

25° 46' and 26° 11' N. and 83° 38' and 84° 3' E., with an area of 433 square miles. Population fell from 307,645 in 1891 to 288,226 in 1901, the decrease being the most considerable in the District. There are 697 villages and two towns, RASRA, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 9,896, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,97,000 and for cesses Rs. 54,000. The density of population, 666 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. This *tahsīl* stretches from the Gogra on the north to the Chhoti Sarjū on the south, and is also drained by the Būdhī or Lakhrā, a small stream. Sugarcane and rice are more largely grown here than in other parts of the District. In 1903-04, 270 square miles were cultivated, of which 167 were irrigated. Tanks and streams supply about one-fifth of the irrigated area, and wells most of the remainder.

Bānsdīh Tahsīl.—North-central *tahsīl* of Balliā District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Kharid and Sikandarpur (East), and lying south of the Gogra between 25° 47' and 26° 7' N. and 83° 54' and 84° 31' E., with an area of 371 square miles. Population increased from 281,531 in 1891 to 293,919 in 1901. There are 515 villages and 5 towns, SAHATWAR, population 10,784, BANSDIH, the *tahsīl* headquarters (10,024), MANIAR (9,483), REOTI (8,631), and SIKANDARPUR (7,414). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 1,74,000 and for cesses Rs. 47,000. The density of population, 792 to the square mile, is about the District average. This *tahsīl* is much intersected by side channels from the Gogra, and a considerable portion is annually flooded. In 1903-04, 256 square miles were cultivated, of which 92 were irrigated. Irrigation is required more in this *tahsīl* than in the alluvial tract bordering on the Ganges. Wells supply about eight-ninths of the irrigated area, and tanks and streams the remainder.

Bairiā.—Town in *tahsīl* and District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in 25° 46' N. and 84° 29' E., 20 miles east of Balliā, on the road to Chāpra in Bengal. Population, 8,635 (1901). The town is little more than a conglomeration of mud-built houses, traversed from east to west by one good street. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,100. There is a considerable export trade

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in sugar and coarse cloth, which are manufactured here, and the shoes made locally also have some reputation in the surrounding Districts. Bairiā contains a dispensary and a town school with 116 pupils.

Balliā Town (*Baliyā*).—Municipality and headquarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 44' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 10' E.$, on the north bank of the Ganges, and on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Population, 15,278 (1901). The name of the town is popularly derived from Vālmiki, the poet; but it has no history, though an attempt was made to identify it with some of the remains visited by the Chinese pilgrims. The old town of Balliā was almost entirely destroyed by the erosive action of the Ganges between 1873 and 1877. Houses and offices were built on a new site; but the river still cut away the bank, and in 1894 the headquarters were removed to Korantādh. A new civil station was then laid out at Balliā, a mile from the Ganges, and occupied about 1900. Balliā contains the usual public offices and a hospital and several schools. It has been a municipality since 1871. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 10,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 23,000, chiefly derived from a tax on circumstances and property Rs. 5,000, and receipts at fairs Rs. 12,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 23,000. Sugar and cloth are manufactured, and the town is one of the chief trade centres in the District, oilseeds and *ghī* being exported from here, and rice, piece-goods, metals, and salt being imported for use in the District. Balliā is noted for the great Dadrī fair held annually on the full moon of Kārtik (October-November). The attendance reaches 500,000 to 600,000 in favourable years, and a large trade is done in cattle and in miscellaneous goods. Small charges are levied from the dealers and form the greater part of the municipal income. The municipality manages one school and aids 11 others with a total attendance of 570, besides the District school which contains 180.

Botany.

Bānsdih Town.—Headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Balliā, United Provinces situated in $25^{\circ} 53' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 14' E.$, 10 miles north of Balliā. Population, 10,024 (1901). The town formerly belonged to Narauliā Rājputs, whose possessions

have been bought up by the Bhuinhārs. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,200. Besides the ordinary offices, Bānsdih contains a dispensary and a town school with 84 pupils. There is little or no trade.

Bhalsand (or *Bharsand*).—Town in *tahsīl* and District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in 25° 43' N. and 84° 16' E., 6 miles east of Balliā town. Population, 5,777 (1901). The place is said to be of great antiquity, having been founded by a Rājā of Haldī early in the 12th century. There is a small manufacture of coarse cloth. The school contains 128 pupils.

Chit Firozpur (also called *Barāgaon*).—Town in *tahsīl* and District Balliā, situated on the right bank of the Chhotī Sarjū in 25° 45' N. and 84° E. Population, 9,505 (1901). This is the principal town of the Kausik Rājputs in the District, and is merely an irregular collection of mud houses, without regular streets. There are two large tanks, one of which is of masonry throughout and is the finest in the District. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 1,400. There is a school with 55 pupils.

Haldī.—Town in *tahsīl* Rasrā, District Balliā, United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Gogra, in 26° 6' N. and 83° 56' E. Population, 5,269 (1901). Haldī is the headquarters of the tract originally owned by the Chaubariā Rājputs. It has a considerable trade in timber, which is imported from the Gorakhpur forests. The school has 56 pupils.

Maniar.—Town in *tahsīl* Bānsdih, District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in 25° 59' N. and 84° 11' E., on the right bank of the Gogra. Population, 9,483 (1901). The houses of Maniar cluster round high artificial mounds, formerly the sites of the fortified residences of the principal *zamīndārs*, but now waste and bare. It has no main thoroughfares, nor does it possess any public buildings. Its importance is derived from its position as a port on the Gogra, through which rice and other grains are imported from Gorakhpur, Bastī, and Nepāl, while sugar and coarse cloth of local manufacture and oilseeds are exported to Bengal. Maniar is administered under Act XX of 1856 with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 1,500. There is a school with 50 pupils.

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Narhī.—Town in *tahsīl* and District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 42' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 2' E.$, on the road from Korantādih to Balliā. Population, 6,462 (1901). Narhī is merely an overgrown village, and its inhabitants have an unenviable reputation for harbouring criminals. Its inhabitants are chiefly Bhuinhārs, who have lost their proprietary rights, but still refuse to pay rent to the Dumraon Estate which has acquired them. There is a school with 43 pupils.

Rasrā Town.—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 51' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 52' E.$, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Population, 9,896 (1901). Rasrā is a thriving, well laid-out town and is commercially the most important place in Balliā District. It is the headquarters of the Sengar Rājputs, and contains a large tank surrounded by a grove which is sacred to Nāth Bābā, their patron saint. Near the tank are some scores of earthen mounds which are memorials of *satīs* committed here. Rasrā is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 2,400. Sugar, hides, and carbonate of soda are exported, and cloth, iron, and spices are imported for distribution. In the rains a good deal of traffic passes by the Chhotī Sarjū. The town contains a dispensary and a school with about 80 pupils.

Reotī.—Town in *tahsīl* Bānsdih, District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 51' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 24' E.$, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Population, 8,631 (1901). Reotī is the headquarters of the Nikumbh Rājputs, but these have lost most of their property, and the town presents a dirty and overcrowded appearance. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,000. Coarse cloth, shoes, and palanquins are manufactured, but there is little trade besides. The school contains 50 pupils.

Botany.

Sahatwār (also called *Mahatwār* and *Mahatpāl*).—Town in *tahsīl* Bānsdih, District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in $25^{\circ} 50' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 19' E.$, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Population, 10,784 (1901). The town is said to have been founded by one Mahant Billeshar Nāth Mahādeo and is the headquarters of the Kinwār Rājputs. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about

Rs. 1,400. Sahatwār has a considerable trade in the collection of raw produce and sugar for export and in the distribution of cotton, salt, tobacco, and English cloth. There is also a small manufacture of indigo and cloth. The town school has about 80 pupils.

Sikandarpur.—Town in *tahsīl* Bānsdih, District Balliā, United Provinces, situated in 26° 3' N. and 84° 4' E., 24 miles north of Balliā and 2 miles south of the right bank of the Gogra. Population, 7,414 (1901). Tradition ascribes the founding of the town to the reign of Sikandar Lodī, from whom its name was taken. Its former importance is attested by the ruins of a large fort, and of houses extending over a large area. Its decadence is locally ascribed to the wholesale migration of the inhabitants to Patna, but nothing is known as to the cause or even the date of this abandonment. Sikandarpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 1,200. The local market is famous for its otto of roses and other perfumes, which are produced from flowers grown locally and exported to Bengal. There is also a small manufacture of coarse cloth. The town school contains 63 pupils.

Cross-references (for Imperial Gazetteer only).

Bādshāhpur.—Town in *tahsīl* Machhlishahr, District Jaunpur, see MUNGRA-BADSHAHPUR.

Barāgaon.—Town in *tahsīl* and District Balliā, United Provinces, see CHIT FIROZPUR.

Bhelsarh.—Town in *tahsīl* and District Balliā, United Provinces, see BHALSAND.

Bhitari.—Village with ancient ruins in *tahsīl* Saīdpur, District Ghāzipur, United Provinces, see BHITRI.

Bindhāchal.—Town and shrine included in MIRZAPUR CITY (*q. v.*), United Provinces.

Jaunpur.—District, *tahsīl*, and city, United Provinces, see JAUNPUR.

Karākat.—*Tahsīl* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, see KIRAKAT.

Kerākat.—*Tahsīl* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces
see KIRAKAT.

Korh.—*Tahsīl* in the Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, see KORH.

Mahatpāl.—Town in *tahsīl* Bānsdih, District Balliā, United Provinces, see SAHATWAR.

Mahatwār.—Town in *tahsīl* Bānsdih, District Balliā, United Provinces, see SAHATWAR.

Saiyidpur.—*Tahsīl* and town in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, see SAIDPUR.

